The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1873. NUMBER 20.

WATCHES.

FINE WATCHES,

We have the largest assortment of Fine Watches in the West, which we are selling at remarkably low prices.

We have just received another large invoice of GOLD GUARD CHAINS.

N. MATSON & CO.,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

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THE FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,

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For absolute security, place your Money, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and other valuables in the VAULTS of the

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The Safe Deposit Vaults of this Institution are the strongest in the world, being built of Heavy Masonry, and lined with Hardened Steel Plates and Burglar Metal of immense thickness, a single door weighing four tons. These VAULTS withstood successfully the great CHICAGO FIRE, and are guarded by armed men day and night.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

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CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., Fine Stationery AND BLANK BOOKS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

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FOR SALE.

CHEAP CORN.

For Sale, in lots to suit purchasers, the Corn damaged by fire in the Fulton Elevator, corner of Canal and Carroll-sts. Apply on the premises.

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At a bargain. Closing out our entire stock. 100,000 feet by Aug. 1st at cost. O. LAUBACH & CO., 418 South Canal-st.

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CRICKET AND GYMNASTIC GOODS, at KELLEY'S, 89 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

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Breechloaders from $25.00. Manufacturers of all grades, Papers, one our last importations. BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 325 Wabash-av.

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That really sell for $10, with Catalogues and Price List of 1,000 goods, with which an average profit of $1,000 can be made. Sent for One Dollar. Address S. HOOK, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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ENGRAVING On Wood, Stone, and Metals,

Promptly and neatly executed by our new process of Chemical Engraving. We are prepared to execute Engravings of Landscapes, Buildings, Maps, Portraits, and all kinds of Illustrations, with greater perfection, and at lower figures than it can be done by hand.

EDW. RUMMEL & J. M. HIRSH, Chemical Engraving Co., 45 State-st., Chicago.

Union Litho. Co.

Engraving and Lithographing. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Michigan-av. Skilled Workmanship. Quick Time.

HATCHWAY COVERING.

To the Owners and Occupants of Buildings Requiring Protection of HATCHWAYS.

E. BURLING has opened an office at 164 La Salle-st., Room 6, and is now prepared to execute orders for the same. Parties interested are invited to call and examine the AUTOMATIC HATCHWAY COVERING, as put on by E. BURLING, Southwest corner of Lake and Clark-sts., and see the operation in practice of the said Hatchway. Chicago.

JEWELRY.

A. H. MULLER JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH, 183 & 185 Wabash-av., Between Madison and Adams-sts.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Recognition Jewelry in Real Coral and Roman Cameos.

Reasonable Prices. On exhibition at Centennial Board, Philadelphia. T. HARTSDORN & CO.

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Advance, Interior, Standard, N. W. C. Advocate, FOR

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HOW AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE!

See Chicago Ledger of Sept. 6, containing lists and full particulars, or apply to

THE NEWSPAPER UNION, 114 Monroe-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of HALL, KIMBARK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All business of the late firm will be settled by the junior partners, under the firm name of KIMBARK BROS. & CO., either partner of the late firm having authority to sign the old firm name in liquidation.

E. G. HALL, S. D. KIMBARK, GEO. M. KIMBARK, D. A. KIMBARK, BENJ. W. UNDERWOOD.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership as successors to the late firm of HALL, KIMBARK & CO., under the firm name of

KIMBARK BROS. & CO.

All assets and liabilities of the late firm are hereby assumed and will be settled by us.

S. D. KIMBARK, GEO. M. KIMBARK, BENJ. W. UNDERWOOD, D. A. KIMBARK, } KIMBARK BROS. & CO.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1873.

NOTICE.

I have sold my entire interest in the firm of HALL, KIMBARK & CO. to my late partners, who, with increased capital and facilities, will continue its business.

On retiring from mercantile pursuits, I take occasion to thank the terms of the old firm, and the public, for the patronage bestowed during the past twenty years, and to commend the new firm to their continued favor.

E. G. HALL.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1873.

WORSTEDS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

BURKITT, SUTTON & STANLEY,

Retail—68 STATE-ST., Wholesale—117 SOUTH FRANKLIN-ST.,

Have now in stock and are receiving a splendid assortment of Canvas Embroideries, Zephyr Worsted, German Yarns, Hosiery, and Knit Goods, in great variety.

NOVELTIES!

Another Invoice of the Most Brilliant

Worsted Embroideries

Just Arrived, at

G. MENDELSON'S, 34 WASHINGTON-ST., near State.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

J. C. MAYBERRY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Grain, Grass Seeds, Dressed Hogs, &c.,

NO. 2 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CHICAGO.

Lumber purchased by the cargo or car-load; also, Farm Machinery, &c.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $200 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented, needed in every family. Send for Circulars. Address SECOMB & CO., 197 State-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SCHOOL SITE, Near Corner of Twenty-sixth-st. and Western-av.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Board of Education, Room 31, 2d floor, in the City Hall Building, until 12 M. on Saturday, Sept. 13, 1873, at which time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the purchase of a lot of land, situate in the vicinity of Twenty-sixth-st. and Western-av., proposals to be addressed to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and indorsed, "Proposals for School Site."

E. JOHNSTON, Clerk Board of Education.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

A desirable business room, and a rent that will be satisfactory to a good party. Inquire of CLARKSON & VAN BUSKIRK, 83 Dearborn-st.

GIFT CONCERT.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.

Fourth Grand Gift Concert FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 Cash Gifts, $1,500,000.

$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

Wednesday, December 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts.

At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

Divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to		$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 23 Tickets for $1,000.00; 112 Tickets for $5,000.00; 225 Tickets for $10,000.00. No discount on less than $500.00 worth of Tickets at a time.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the cash promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Pub. Lib'y, Ky. and Manager Gift Concerts, Public Library, Louisville, Ky.

We have no agency at Chicago, and orders will have to be sent direct to the home office at Louisville.

SAFES AND LOCKS.

$1,000!

Important to Bankers, County Treasurers, AND Business Men GENERALLY.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to any person who can prove that one of our BURGLAR-PROOF, or FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES has ever been broken open and robbed by burglars up to the present time.

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO.

Cincinnati, Sept. 1, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

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Successors to LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st. | WEST SIDE, Cor. Randolph & Halsted-sts.

Receive Deposits, Discount Business Paper, and transact a regular Banking business, with the same CAPITAL and facilities as heretofore.

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Lackawanna	$10.00
Lump Lehigh	11.00
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Blossburgh	9.00
Walnut Hill, Erie, and Briar Hill	9.00
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Minonk	8.00
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Liberal Reduction made on Coal by the Car Load.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE	$10.00 per ton.
ERIE	8.00 "
CANNEL	10.00 "
WILMINGTON	6.00 "
BRIER HILL	8.00 "

W. M. & J. F. OLCOTT,

Office, 146 LaSalle-st. Yard, 1 North Market-st.

HATS.

GENTS' DRESS AND BUSINESS HATS,

Including many NOVELTIES for FALL and WINTER Wear, at

HATS J. A. SMITH & CO.'S.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of R. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 430, F. and A. M., this (Wednesday) evening at 7 o'clock. By order W. M. Lesslar Hall, No. 11 North Clinton-st. for work on 2d Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order W. M. H. O. COLLINS, Sec.

Regular Communication Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special convocation of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 6, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock. By order of E. C. J. O. DICKEY, Recorder.

POLITICAL.

The Author of the Salary-Grab Has No Show for the Governorship of Massachusetts.

Butler Angry, Despondent, and Convinced that He Showed Bad Judgment in Running This Year.

His Waning Fortunes Endangering His Standing in the Party.

He Will Save Himself by Shielding the Administration in the Resolutions.

Illinois County Nominations—Conventions Announced.

Political Complexion of the California Legislature.

The Massachusetts Campaign.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A PEN-PICTURE OF VANQUISHED BEN.

WORCESTER, Sept. 9.—At the Bay State House, in this slimy city, a carpetbag man was seen to stand today in a private parlor, before an open door, for its coveted publicity even in death. I was called to go and look at him. It was B. F. Butler. He was chewing a toothpick, and his face was very sad. He looked downcast and uneasy, and asked questions of certain two or three dependents who came in, hat in hand, as if he were cross-examining in a case where he had no fee and no personal interest in the defendant. Around the door, peeping in at the late wild beast, was a continuously replated crowd of forty or fifty people. They noted his low forehead, reinforced by superincumbent baldness, his weary air, the fall of his eyelid, and his consciousness of being observed. Such was the portrait of the author of the salary-grab.

THE SURROUNDINGS.

Outside of the door, pinned up in thoughtlessness or malice, was a very large placard thus inscribed: "Washburn, 502; Butler, 429; Contested, 60. Butler defeated in any event," and while his adherents read this with growing melancholy, the question proposed all around the corridors was, "Will Butler bolt?" Some of his more passionate friends, who served him from no motives of interest, said: "It is his true policy." "If he bolts," said one, "he will carry the State and stop this domination of oligarchs. He can take off 40,000, yes, 45,000, Democratic votes. The Administration at Washington can't afford to see him beaten. Grant, and Boutwell, and Richardson, and the whole Cabinet are bound to see him through, for he has their promise, and can lose nothing by making his own game." At such frequent intimations as this, Federal office-holders would look uneasy and reply, "Tut, tut; the General is too loyal a Republican to bolt a regular nomination." All Butler's opponents wanted him to bolt, and the Democrats who pinned on one for him wanted him to bolt. He was played upon all day by the more passionate of these, and several times his naturally mutinous mind was wandering as if he felt that it was nobler to go down in one scintillant campaign than to creep and be a diminished parcenage hereafter in administration politics.

BUTLER REMARKS.

At 2 o'clock he remarked to a delegate who was calmly discussing the situation with him, "I ought not to have run this year. It was bad judgment, but the other fellow enemy hath eaten me up." Again he discussed all the possibilities of success as an independent Republican candidate, and referred to Sawyer and the South Carolina Republicans who had bolted and been received back into the bosom of the Administration, as if the southern his disposition for some such desperate movement. He remarked, "Grant dare not fight me, any way. My seat is secure in Congress, and I will go back there, and will make a motion to refund the back-pay measure and carry it. I never needed the back-pay, if the President did." Butler's brief and broken discourse all this afternoon showed a man angry, wavering, and out of sorts with the period. His friends

ABUSED BOUTWELL.

in his presence as a sneak who had never lifted his hand to help him out of his dilemma. Yet Boutwell's chief appointee, W. A. Simmons, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, had been all along his most unscrupulous and rascally supporter. This man had indirect control of the Charlestown Navy Yard, where there were several hundred temporary laborers. Boutwell himself, apparently dubious as to Butler's chance, and satisfied with his own promotion to the Senate, kept out of the way, and, so far as known, wrote nothing and sent nothing of advice or good cheer. Simmons had expected to go to Congress as successor of Samuel Hooper, whose dirty work in the Sixth or Negro Ward of Boston he has performed, disbursing money, and dogging the voters for Hooper.

ANDREW FEEBED BY BUTLER.

Usher, the United States Marshal, was also very active for Butler, and he chiefly drew down the unutterably severe editorial articles in the general Boston and National Advertiser newspaper. The bonfires of the Republicans have been variously ascribed to Charles Hale, to Alexander Rose, to Walter Allen, and to P. W. Chandler, the latter a friend of the late Gov. Andrew.

THE BURNING OF THE REGULAR PARTY HOUSE.

In the State against Butler has been in the main tame, except in the case of Sawyer. The Boston *Post* (Democratic) has been also very severe, considering that it gave Butler a sort of quasi support two years ago. Some people ascribe this change of tactics to the Post-Office extension, carried by Butler, which is to yield will absorb the *Post*'s fine new office. Over the head of Butler

GRANT IS CURSED

by the regular or regency Republicans with a wild sturdiness which must amaze Gen. Grant. To a correspondent of one of the great Hoar family, of Worcester. "Well," was the reply, "his growing cussedness worked against him, but with the common people, the salary-grab finished him. That put him on the defensive all over the State, and he is not good on the defensive."

BUTLER'S STRENGTH IN THE WOODS.

Amongst the active people here all day has been W. S. Robinson, a legislative office-holder and a newspaper writer over the signature of Warrington. He published a pamphlet on the salary-grab, trying to tie it to Butler, and to-day has him been put to work making the slates for the Committees to-morrow. This man has been fiercely denounced by Butler all the campaign, and his premonitor to-day shows that Butler has

LOST HIS CONTROL UPON THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Lost his control upon the State Committee, Even Groton, Boutwell's town, sends delegates against him. His strength is manifested only in the three eastern counties of Suffolk, Essex, and Middlesex, where he could get Democrats to invade the Republican caucuses.

THE GAUGE OF DEFEAT.

amongst other things, is being fiercely denounced over the State. Butler has carried about two-thirds of the delegates of the cities, half the delegates of the large secondary towns, and he has lost the small agricultural towns almost wholly.

THE CONVENTION.

There are to be in all 1,126 delegates present to-morrow. An unusually large Convention, and the fags of the delegates already arrived indicate a very respectable and worthy body of men. Ashburn will not be here. His friend Secretary, Sidney Andrews, is looking out for him, and his intimate friend and neighbor, Charles Allen, Attorney-General, is also searching his forces. Both the Hoars are in the field, the youngest, George, being up to the fever pitch of confidence, and the Judge smiling like an old Presbyterian smile, and, as if everything was going on well for the Lord's elect.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF BUTLER'S DEFEAT.

"What will be the effect of Butler's defeat this year compared to that of his defeat two years ago?" This question was asked of Mr. Sanborn, of Boston. "The moral effect of his defeat, this year," said Sanborn, "will not be so notable as his former defeat; but the political effect this year will be appalling to him. He is to a certain extent thrown outside of the pale of party, and of fit. It will be to-morrow the alienation of Butler from the Republican organization of the State, and a serving of notice on the Administration that he is not to be recognized hereafter by the respectable men of to-morrow's Convention as his defender." "Suppose," said Mr. Sanborn, "Butler will probably attempt to shield the Administration from attack in the resolutions. Is that he may succeed?" "I asked further if Butler could hold the control in his own district in any event. "Not if he 'bolts,' was the answer. A large Republican majority there will discredit him more completely with the party regis... It is noticeable in this struggle how cleverly Butler has

KEPT OUT OF THE WAY HIS TOOLS.

Sawyer, the District-Attorney of Boston, and Conly, of New Bedford, which he lately made Assistant District-Attorneys, are too valuable to be put in jeopardy in political contest. But the Boston Postmaster, he not been able to do much. Russell, the Collector of Boston, has worked his level best.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

It is now seems, will be over the resolutions to ensure back-pay and Credit Mobilier, and to rebuke the Federal Administration for seeking to trample down the free expression of Massachusetts in open party convention.

HOW MEN CONFRONT STRIFE.

A cursory review, to-night, of the counties of the State shows Barnstable, which is inhabited chiefly by sailors and sailors, in favor of Butler; Berkshire, Dwyer county, is almost wholly Washburn. Even the Hooker Tutonic laboreny send Washburn delegates. Bristol County is five to one for Washburn. It is a county strong for prohibition, and Buttington's constituents repudiate Butler, although Oakes Ames' town of Easton supports him. Dukes County, the island county, is equally divided. Whitney's town of Hyannis, Barnstable County, gives for Butler, although the rest is decidedly the other way. At Andover the theological students and professors repudiate Butler. Lowell's town of Essex is mostly for Butler. Washburn's County of Franklin is solid for him, unless Essex, Butler's county, where more than one-third of the delegates are against their Congressman. The City of Springfield is 11 to 4 in favor of Butler, while the county is nearly equally divided, Hampshire, the most intelligent county in the State, is overwhelmingly for Washburn. Berkshire is for Butler. Quincy, where the Adams family reside, repudiates Butler altogether. Plymouth County is two to one for Washburn. Worcester County, where the Hoar family resides, gives Washburn 118 delegates to 29 for Butler.

BUTLER WAS REPULSED

in his attempts to coquette for the support of the Springfield *Republican*, and for the favor of the Hon. Charles Sumner. To both of the above he sent messages soliciting a treaty. Even Wendell Phillips has turned his back upon him.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 9—9 p. m.

THE WASHBURNITES JUBILANT.

The Washburn headquarters to-night were the scene of quiet jubilation while a young college-bred man got up on a chair, cleared his throat, and read as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The returns up to this moment show that Gov. Washburn has received 502 votes; that Gen. Butler has received 440 votes, and that there are of doubtful votes 61.

After a few minutes, the same young man rose, and announced as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The stake is not only scotched, but, I think, killed. Gov. Washburn has received 505 votes; Gen. Butler and doubtful, added together, only 481 votes,—a clear majority, in any event, for Washburn, of 123 votes.

Satisfaction without noise was expressed on every face. A circular was soon distributed saying: "Washburn delegates are requested to remain after the Convention has adjourned on Wednesday. Business of importance will be brought to your attention." "Such" was supposed to be the authority of Gen. Butler to resist any covert attempt Butler may make to defeat the ticket. It is also interpreted to mean a deterring of Butler seeking to prolong the session of the Convention with the latent hope that he may tire out the Washburnites.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE HOUR

is whether Butler will attempt to bolt and run independently. He had left his parlors and gone into conference with Usher, Herman of Lawrence, Barney of New Bedford, and other Butler substitutes.

THE CONVENTION ASSEMBLATIONS.

His main right arm, Simmons, Supervisor of Revenue, is meanwhile engaged with the State Central Executive Committee, and he is resolute against any revolutionary measure in the Convention. This afternoon in committee in a conciliatory way, moving, amongst other things, to have both delegations from Northampton. The Washburn men mean to contest the Lawrence and Springfield delegations, which are favorable to Butler, and have been accorded so by the Committee.

HOW THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE STANDS.

The Central Committee itself stood, until to-day, 7 for Butler to 5 for Washburn. To-day's events have made it a tie. Several of Butler's members are crestfallen. The whole Committee will be reassembled to-morrow in open convention, and it is thought that William W. Rice, of Worcester, who led in Washburn's favor two years ago, will be placed in the Chairmanship. He is a relative of Gov. Washburn.

THE IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

will be intrusted, according to report, to Judge Hoar, of Concord. The delicate relations of this gentleman to the President as a former Cabinet officer and as a presumed candidate for the Chief Justiceship forbid the prospect that he will interject any opinion of censure on the President, but it is mooted that he will have a codicil introduced censuring the habit of making Federal office-holders agents in State contests.

THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

will probably be headed by Col. Hopkins, of Greenfield, Washburn's own town.

CONCLUSION.

To-night there is no music, no speaking of any kind, although the streets are full of people, and all the hotels are crowded. Butler's headquarters are scantily filled with a blue looking assortment of cut-purses and hangers-on, wondering where they can find a new master. The downfall of the Essex braggart and author of the back-pay grab is apparently complete.

[By the *Associated Press.*]

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 9.—The Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and State officers, will meet in this city to-morrow. All day long incoming trains have been crowded with delegates and prominent politicians from all parts of the State, and to-night the city is full of strangers. The State Central Committee met early this morning, and will probably be in session nearly all night, laying and deciding upon the claims of contesting delegations.

Gen. Butler, who is a delegate from Gloucester, arrived in this city this afternoon, and went direct to the Bay State House. Butler's Boston friends have secured Mechanics' Hall, which is the largest hall in the city, for this evening, but, contrary to general expectation, no meeting was held, and the hall has not been opened.

The Convention will meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the church of Gardner Bullock, of this city, as Chairman; John B. D. Cogswell, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials; and ex-Gov. Claflin, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. The names of the Hon. George F. Hoar, and Charles Sumner, of Boston, will appear on the Committee.

The list of delegates received at the Spy office, up to 1 o'clock a. m., foots up: Washburn, 518; Butler, 461; doubtful, 22. There are yet unheard from four towns, entitled to seven delegates.

Will County (Ill.) Republican Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 9.—The Republican County Convention assembled in this city this forenoon, to nominate candidates for the several offices to be filled this fall. Amos Savage, of Homer, was called to the Chair, and L. A. Baker and A. L. Granger appointed Secretaries.

The Committee on Resolutions presented resolutions of the regular Republican tenor, which were unanimously adopted. In substance they are as follows:

First—Reaffirming confidence in the integrity of the Republican party, and declaring it the only party of saving and preserving all it has those of the past.

Second—Declaring that railroad companies are creations of law, and as such entitled to no privileges not conceded to individuals.

Third—Declaring in favor of an inter-State railway law.

Fourth—Opposing any further land-grants to railways or other corporations.

Fifth—Demanding the repeal of the salary-grab law.

Sixth—Declaring the mining and manufacturing interests of the country entitled to the same considerations as the agricultural.

Seventh—Condemning the Credit Mobilier and other plundering schemes, and demanding the punishment of all concerned therein.

Eighth—Demanding the modification of the Revenue law of the State, so far as it authorizes the taxation of property in the name of both debtor and creditor.

Hon. ... Cullen was nominated for County Treasurer, and Mr. C. A. Hilton for County School Superintendent.

The De Kalb County (Ill.) Farmer's Convention.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CREREON, Ill., Sept. 6, 1873.

The De Kalb County Farmers' Convention met, pursuant to call, at De Kalb, Sept. 6. The Hon. John M. Curry, of Squaw Grove, was elected Chairman. On taking the Chair, he said he considered himself highly honored by the Convention in placing him in that position; and that he did not flatter the members when he said that in them lay the future prosperity and welfare of DeKalb County. Ed. Leach, of Malta, was then elected Secretary; and Yolnki Hix, of the City Weasly, of Sycamore, Assistant Secretary.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a ticket for county officers.

For County Judge, W. W. Sedgwick, of Sandwich; Luther Lowell, of Sycamore, the present incumbent; and E. L. Mayo, of Sycamore, were presented. The first formal ballot stood: Sedgwick, 69; Lowell, 42; Mayo, 6; and W. W. Sedgwick was declared the nominee of the Convention.

For County Clerk, Caselus M. Conrad, the present incumbent, was presented. The ballot resulted as follows: Conrad, 80; Kirkpatrick, 18; and Conrad was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

For County Treasurer, Robert Hampton, of Pow Pow; Capt. A. L. Wells, of Milan; and William B. Dey, of Franklin, were presented.

On the first formal ballot, Hampton received 61 votes; McDowell, 17; Wells, 1; Roberts (the Republican nominee), 1; and Robert Hampton was declared the nominee for choice of the Convention.

For County Superintendent of Schools, on the formal ballot, H. F. Hall received 85 votes; Conant, 67; and H. F. Hall was declared the choice of the Convention.

Robert Hampton, the nominee for Treasurer, was called on, and responded as follows: "I am no ... speech-maker, and, if I was, could not make any after the great honor you have conferred upon me. I never spent any money in my life, and have not any to spend at this time, and, if I am elected, you will have to do it." (Great applause.)

The Hon. J. M. Curry was next called upon, and said that, if he did not fully represent the views of the farmers, he would get out of the way, and let some other have the confidence of the county conferred upon him. He explained how he had ... for-

tunes of the Republican party since its commencement; but that it was too corrupt for him now. He denounced the Germans in their power in politics, and, warning to resurrect the Democratic party; denounced the Republican press of the country for ridiculing the formation of a new party; and retired amid tremendous applause.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Chairman for the able manner in which he had presided over the meeting.

A resolution was introduced to adopt the Livingston County Farmers' Platform, which was unanimously carried.

A Central Committee of five was appointed as follows: E. F. Warren, William Fraser, J. D. Gowen, —Schoonmaker, and John M. Curry.

The proceedings were very harmonious throughout. The speeches and resolutions strongly denounced monopoly, corruption, and thieving in every form.

The Central Committee was instructed to call a mass-meeting in October, and to determine the place.

The Convention then adjourned.

I predict a triumphant victory for the Farmers' Anti-Monopoly party of DeKalb County at the November election.

Colored Men's Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A mass-meeting of colored citizens was held to-night at the Cooper Institute, to hear the views of the colored Senators from Louisiana with regard to political grievances in that State. Col. Charles Spencer presided, and briefly addressed the meeting, explaining its object. Gen. Chester (colored) then addressed the meeting. He reviewed the career of the Republican party since the days of slavery, and urged every colored man in the United States to espouse its doctrines. Republicanism was the salvation of black man, and the only freedom, even with its powerful aid, was gained through blood and misery. Gov. Warmoth, when he first ran for office, was an avowed Republican, but no sooner had he obtained the reins of government than he abandoned his party and coalesced with the Democracy, and, by fraud of the most corrupt character, and, by fraud of the most corrupt character, and, by fraud of the most corrupt character

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Diocese of Illinois.

List of Clerical and Lay Delegates in Attendance.

Full Text of the Rev. Sidney Corbett's Opening Sermon.

Appointment of Standing Committees—The Bishop's Address.

MORNING SESSION.

The Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Illinois assembled yesterday, in the Cathedral Church of SS. Peter and Paul, at the corner of West Washington and Peoria streets. The altar, the Bishop's chair, and prominent points in the chancel had been profusely decked with flowers by the ladies of the congregation, and made more beautiful an interior that has no equal in the city.

At a few minutes after 10 o'clock the organ, under the manipulation of Master P. C. Lutkin, pealed forth a fine voluntary. When this was finished, the processional hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was sung. The order of procession was: The verger of the Cathedral bearing a mace; the choristers of the Cathedral robed; the precedent of the Cathedral; the Right Reverend the Bishop of the diocese; the clergy of the diocese (all robed), in order of seniority; the lay delegates.

The services were then proceeded with as follows: The opening sentences and the prayers to the Creed were said by the Rev. D. W. Dresser, of Carlinville. Absolution being pronounced by the Bishop. The first lesson was read by the Rev. E. Sullivan, of Trinity Church, Chicago; the second lesson by the Rev. I. L. Townsend; the prayers subsequent to the Creed were said by the Rev. T. N. Morrison, D. D., of Bloomington.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Sidney Corbett, D. D., Rector of St. John's, Quincy, and was as follows:

"For we are members one of another." (Ephesians, 4 chap., 25 verse.) In an old fable we are told "that a man was divided into 'members,' that he might be helpful to himself, just as the hand is divided into fingers to be more helpful to itself. If, therefore, you seek man in his best estate, you must look to the family of mankind entire, just as in seeking a perfect hand you must look to palm and knuckle, thumb, fingers, &c. Now, the old truism called "fable" is Gospel truth. It is just the teaching of our text, and by simple analogy and reasoning we hope to prove it. We desire to show that no one can afford to selfishly dissociate himself from the brotherhood of man, for by so attempting he not only dwarfs himself, but at the same time he harms others. If any one of our fingers suffer, does not the entire hand share in that suffering? And a man, in his manner, is divided into men. If one individual member suffers, does not the entire brotherhood of men, to a lesser or greater degree, become affected? The passage of Scripture that we have selected for amplification is a passage inspired by God, and is withal a truism, for every one of every period, just as much as though no other were living upon earth; nay, more, it is addressed to us as directly as though, at this time, it was first spoken, for God is impartial, and a thousand years with him are as one day. Thus much unchallenged, let us now appropriate and study its meaning.

Our first proposition is that God has made us dependent, and inter-dependent,—dependents upon His infinite independent upon each other. None but the All-Giver can supply our daily wants. Not one of us can live unfavored by others. It is impossible to accomplish our lives' work unless we live for humanity. Hence the prophet Isaiah foreshadowed this when he wrote "They helped every one his neighbor, and every one said to his brother, be of good courage." So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smoothed with the hammer him that smote on the anvil. God has knitted humanity together with innumerable and invisible threads, and we cannot separate them. Not only are men bound together, philanthropy men without regard to mental, moral, and social condition, but cities likewise are mysteriously linked to other cities, and nations speaking one language have interests interwoven with nations that speak another. It is an impossibility for any one nation to be independent of the rest. It is not Europe constantly forcing this conviction upon us? Is there not across the water a never-ending diplomatic maneuvering whereby to secure "the balance of power"? When one nation withdraws the sword from the scabbard, does not the nation challenged and the nation that throws down the gauntlet (both allies) seek either the aid or the neutrality of other powers? If, during the last dreadful Atlantic war, France could have obtained the co-operation of Italy, Austria, and Russia, would she have become so prostrate as she was? And again are nations inter-dependent as regards imports and exports; and when crops fail in one country, do not other countries come to the rescue and supply the lack?

We said cities are dependent and inter-dependent. They are dependent first upon God, and next they are dependent upon their respective citizens, and also dependent upon other cities. The aroused citizens of every city are always on the alert to advance the interests of those who dwell within their gates. Therefore they see to it that the police are effective, that the railways are kept in good condition, the streets lighted, the water pure and abundant. In a word, every possible inducement is held out to allure into their midst desirable residents. Why is this? Because each city knows that it is dependent upon its citizens for its growth and prosperity. From the citizens flow the taxes that pay for the improvements that tend to insure health, commerce, and attractiveness. Again, no city can be independent of other cities. Railways reach out from metropolis to metropolis, and through them products and ideas are interchanged. Cities, too, are allied with each other in the way of necessary helpfulness. No city can afford to disdain another city. No city lives independently. If any one place more than another seemingly claimed the right to arrogate to itself entire independence, to dispense with foreign aid and sympathy, that city was the City of Chicago. Secluded by the forests of the West, unprecedented, her commerce astonished the world. Her runnels, her railways, her elevators, her Water-Works, blindly induced her to feel independent and secure. But was it so? On that Sunday night when the fire-fiend unchained himself and wantoned amidst her proudest monuments, obliterating whole streets, and thousands of buildings, and stilling the beating breath, chasing the inhabitants from one locality to another, and insatiably reaching out for other victims,—at that terrible period of flame-scourge was the city independent of the outside world? The telegrams that she then flashed in every direction make answer. Through the telegrams this city once so exultant spoke, and, in speaking, said, send help, send engines, send food, send clothing, and the whole civilized world, realizing Chicago's dependency, responded by an outpush of liberality never equaled. As with nations, as with cities, so it is with the Church. No one possessing a modicum of theologic love will assert that a single religious organization, or any religious alone can be part or parcel of the Church that our Blessed Lord established. Its Great Head has shown it to be otherwise. He inaugurated His Church and has ordered it with different ranks, all of whom are missionaries to the laity and to themselves. St. Paul epitomized the Divine plan of salvation in his letter to the Romans, wherein he showed the possible universality of Christianity. He said: "Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." How then shall they call upon Him in whom they have not believed? And how shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard? And how shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach, except they be sent? Thus see we that the Church is composed of clergymen and laymen, whose dependence and inter-dependence are so joined, while in the midst of this militant state, that further deduction seems unnecessary.

We simply wish to throw back our remembrance to the days of our first re-pair to the co-operation in all her legitimate workings, and thus may we find for ourselves for our individual work. All jealousies, all selfish, insulated work, all things that can create disunion, disunited, disconnected, be pushed, and retracted forever. We are not working simply for our own individual or parochial prosperity,—for individual or parochial glorification. We are, or should be, striving together for the salvation of immortal souls, and if this is true, we ought to be vigilant, not we become zealous without knowledge, and attempt to usurp the place and office that God has assigned to others.

Every churchman corresponds to the rotary bands employed in factories, i. e., we all have the same actuating motive, we each circumscribe our own wheel, we each have our own appointed orbit, and therefore we will surely overtake us if, through caprice or ambition, we attempt to turn machinery to which we have not been assigned. These conclusions prompt us to assert that whosoever leaves a parish or forges their providentially selected place as to presume to operate as a fallen priest of God, whenever they overstep their prerogatives, and attempt to handle him in his church-ly pursuits, by word, or by withholding persons, influential, or pecuniary aid, them are such schismatics as by inviting a synod bankrupter into their parish, and hindering the cause for which our Blessed Lord shed His blood; and, furthermore, whenever the laity, or the clergy, or the two combined, refuse to identify themselves with him in his place for Church work, for the Church's sake, for God's sake, for security, for time to come

THE COURTS.

Lengthy Charges Against A Receiver.

A Disputed Trusteeship--A $50,000 Suit.

Bankruptcy Matters--Criminal and County Court Notes.

Edwart G. and John Good, doing business under the name of E. and J. Good & Co., yesterday filed a bill in the Circuit Court against John Davis & Co., E. G. Hall, J. J. Walworth, R. E. Eddy, and George S. Bowen. Complainants set forth that the firm, John Davis & Co., became insolvent in November last; that at a meeting of more than three-quarters of the creditors a Committee of Investigation was formed, consisting of J. T. Byerson, R. T. Crane, R. M. Eddy, R. H. Dalzell, and Hunter, Taylor & Co., who, at an adjourned meeting of the creditors on the 23d November, reported on their examination of the insolvents' affairs, and recommended that the creditors compound with the insolvents at 65 per cent. The Committee also recommended that the business be continued in the name of John Davis & Co., but that the creditors should appoint a committee to supervise the business for a limited period, until the business, by completion of contracts and other work, should be so liquidated that the true status of the insolvents' affairs could be known; that a Receiver be appointed to manage the business of the concern under the direction of the Committee; that, as soon as all claims for wages and material purchased for use in completed works are paid, and the creditors having claims of less than $100 satisfied, the Committee should, with the balance remaining, pay their creditors a dividend against the 65 per cent composition agreed upon, and that on the return of John Davis & Co. to the control of the business, they should execute to the creditors their notes at six, twelve, fifteen, eighteen, and twenty-one months, for the amount still due on said composition. Complainants aver that this recommendation was unanimously adopted at the said adjourned meeting, that an agreement with John Davis & Co. to that effect was duly signed, and E. G. Hall, J. J. Walworth, and R. M. Eddy were appointed a Committee of Supervision; that George S. Bowen was appointed Receiver of the moneys, etc., of the concern, and became the trustee of the creditors. Complainants state they are creditors of John Davis & Co. to the extent of $1,400.74, with interest; that since the agreement was signed sufficient time has elapsed for the Committee of Supervision and the Receiver to have completed all their work and declared the dividend provided for, but that they have utterly failed so to do, and have misappropriated, misapplied, and wasted the assets of the business after their charge, have failed to complete contracts and other work in process of completion, and to collect moneys due, and to pay the creditors anything on their respective claims, but have taken new claims in the name of John Davis & Co., and permitted that firm to take new contracts, in violation of the rights of the creditors, whereby the assets of that firm will be greatly imperilled and diminished unless they be restrained from so doing; that, in prosecuting their new contracts, John Davis & Co. have, by permission of the Committee of Supervision, used large quantities of material which, as part of their assets, ought not to be imperilled; that about the 1st of April, 1873, George S. Bowen, the Receiver, sent round to the various creditors a circular containing a schedule of the assets and all liabilities of the firm and the notes of John Davis & Co. for the amount of their claim; that one of the creditors accepted these notes as payment in full of their claims, whereas complainant claims that the assets of the firm should have been disposed of and a cash payment made, or notes given for the balance, as per agreement. Complainants also charge that George S. Bowen and John Davis & Co., together with three unknown persons, are trying to form a joint stock company to be called "The John Davis Manufacturing Company;" that John Davis & Co. have repeatedly besought their creditors to take an amount of stock in said Company equivalent to 65 per cent held against their firm at accept the same as a full discharge; that one French, acting under the advice of Mr. George S. Bowen, Receiver, and with the firm's consent, recently gave out to the creditors of the firm would accept the stock as an equivalent of their claim, but the claim would not be worth 10 cents on the dollar; that complainants fear that said Bowen, if not restrained from so doing, will turn over to the custody of the joint stock company the assets of John Davis & Co. In consideration of the said alleged grievances complainants pray as to the matter be brought for settlement to a court of equity, and that an injunction issue restraining the defendants from all misapplication or waste of the assets of John Davis & Co., in hindering the assets of the firm from slipping out of any joint stock company, or of John Davis & Co. from further neglecting their duties, or particularly from proceeding with new work contracts from this time forward. They also pray that a time be appointed within which the affairs of the insolvent concern shall be wound up, and that any other creditors so desiring may become parties complainant to the suit.

WHO IS TRUSTEE?

Charles A. Hale filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday against Joel D. Harvey, Moses and Godfrey Heckacker. He sets forth that he is owner of Lot 8 of Assessors' Division of Lots 2 and 3, in Block 6, fractional Section 15, Addition to Chicago, originally the property of Letitia and Benjamin Lombard, who, during their ownership, executed a trust deed of the property to Samuel Lord, to secure a loan of $10,000 from John F. Tobey and A. A. Rankin. One Joel D. Harvey, who was appointed successive Trustee, advertised the property for sale on the 4th inst., and is to be held on the 9th inst. whereupon complainant yesterday obtained a writ of injunction, representing that the original Trustee, A. Briggs, is the sole party with power to act in such sale. He also wishes to have the case brought for settlement to a Court of Chancery.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR LAND SUIT.

Bedford, McDaid & Wilson yesterday filed a bill in the Superior Court on behalf of Ellwood Merritt, Daniel Burckey, and Barbara Gerber, against Oscar H. Burbridge, for the specific performance of two contracts, made in 1869, to convey complainants the S. ½ of Block 20 in Lyndon Grove for $2,500, and Block 18 Lyndon Grove for $5,200. The contracts were made by agent of Burbridge's, whose authority he now disputes. The land is valued at the present at over $50,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of John H. Smith, Henry C. Judy, and Andrew Duncan, an attachment was yesterday issued against them for contempt, for failing to file their schedule as required by the order of the United States District Court heretofore served upon them.

In the matter of Thomas A. Coats, of this city, yesterday filed a voluntary petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy of himself and of Orrin Smith. The liabilities of the firm amount to about $3,000.

The first general meeting in the matter of Thomas A. Dawson was adjourned to Sept. 20, and that in the matter of Charles Peters.

In the matter of Henry Roeber, a dividend was yesterday declared of about 49 cents on the dollar.

In the matter of Granger A. Weite, the cheese manufacturers, the first dividend meeting will be held to-day at 3 p. m.

In the matter of Julius Weiss, the wife of insolvent was yesterday examined by W. W. Perkins before Register Hibbard, with a view to ascertaining whether the money used in carrying on the insolvent business was her own or supplied by her husband. Nothing of interest was elicited.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

The case against David Cashen, the pardlious fellow who obtained a marriage-license from County Clerk Pollock by dint of perjury, came up yesterday morning, but was continued for the term.

The case against Burton & Adams, commission merchants, for failing to make return of their stock, on motion of defendants' counsel, was taken from the docket.

The case of People v. Felsenthal et al. and People v. Rollo et al., for conspiracy, were ordered stricken from the docket.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

In the County Court, yesterday, Peter Murphy was appointed administrator of the estate of the late Thomas Hadigan, under an approved bond of $2,000. The deceased left the hotel known as the Hadigan House, and some real estate, which is to be divided among Anastasia, Katie E., Thomas John, Mary, and Michael Hadigan, heirs.

Mary Ann Kenney filed a praecipe, in the Superior Court, in a suit of assumpsit against Daniel W. Brandt; damages, $30,000.

Suit was filed by C. W. Upton, Assignee of the Home Insurance Company, v. Mary E. Sanger, brought on a writ of error from the United States District to the United States Circuit Court, Judge Drummond yesterday affirmed the judgment of the Court below, and ordered judgment to be entered.

THE EXPOSITION.

Meeting of the Executive Committee--Financial Statement of the Treasurer--Programme for the Opening Exercises.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Exposition Association was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Coolbaugh in the chair. Present, Messrs. H. H. Taylor, J. B. Drake, D. A. Gage, A. C. Hesing, E. L. Brown, J. P. Reynolds, Jacob Bonsberg, George H. Laflin, J. Irving Pearce, N. S. Bouton, Mr. Crane.

Mr. Pearce, from the Finance Committee, reported that, including the $13,000 taken by the contractors, there had been about $185,000 of stock taken, and two or three books were yet out; $138,000 had been paid in. It was expected that all would be collected, except possibly $600.

Mr. Bouton, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that, during the season the work had progressed with great rapidity. The contracts amounted to $200,000. The additions recently made for sitting and desk rooms, restaurant, &c., would cost about $8,000 more, and other expenditures for flags, plumbing, &c., would swell the aggregate to $215,000 in contractors' bills. The additional expenses were small, for few salaried people were employed. In order to get the money with which to pay the contractors, they had borrowed it, and became individually responsible for it. The day of opening had been fixed, and he hoped the Board would make out a programme for the opening evening. Arrangements about tickets had been made and published. In reply to a question from Mr. Hesing, he said it would be closed Sunday, the difficulty being to get exhibitors to stay there to look after their goods. Saturday evening would meet the wants of the workingmen.

Mr. Gage suggested that there be an opening on the evening of the 24th, with an opening address by acting-Mayor Bond, a statement by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and then remarks by Gov. Beveridge and others. He moved that Messrs. Hesing, Coolbaugh, Reynolds, and Taylor be a committee to report a programme.

The Committee, after meditation, reported the following:

That the opening be on the evening of Sept. 25, and be:

First--Statement, and delivery of the building by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, N. S. Bouton.

Second--Response, and acceptance on behalf of the Board of Directors, by Mr. Coolbaugh.

Third--Addresses by the Acting Mayor, Gov. Beveridge, and Senators Logan and Oglesby.

Tickets of admission to be issued by the Secretary, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Crane called on Mr. Hesing for his views about a Sangerfest next year, but that gentleman thought it premature. If Chicago took any steps to invite the societies, however, they would gladly hold their festival here. He had advised the Sharpshooters to defer theirs till next year, and believed they would. The Turners also would meet here next year. He then inquired what arrangements had been made for music.

Mr. Drake said they had had one very high bid from Mr. Balatka. At Cincinnati there were two bands, one for the morning, and one for the evening, with a programme for evening performances. They certainly intended to have good music.

Mr. Taylor moved the Executive Committee be authorized to calcimine the building, and it was agreed to.

The Board then adjourned.

The Executive Committee then met, and proceeded to mature a plan for the issuing of tickets, which will soon be published.

THE PACKERS' CONVENTION.

Final Arrangements for the National Meeting To-Day, at Myers' Opera-House.

A general meeting of persons engaged in the different branches of the pork-packing trade was held yesterday afternoon, in the hall of the Open Board of Trade. Col. John L. Hancock occupied the chair.

Mr. Lawrence moved that the vote by which the report of the Committee on Voting Delegates was adopted on Monday be reconsidered, and it was carried.

The same gentleman then moved that the report in question be laid on the table, and the motion was concurred in.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Lawrence, and adopted:

Resolved, That all parties in Chicago who are actually engaged as packers, or are dealers in provisions, and have subscribed and paid not less than $20 toward the expenses of the Convention, shall be admitted as delegates to the floor of the Convention, and have a vote, which total vote shall go to make up the quota of votes allotted to Chicago by the rules of the Convention.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. White, was also adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade be invited to have all the privileges of invited guests.

The general meeting then adjourned.

The Executive Committee convened immediately afterward, Col. Hancock in the chair.

Mr. Lawrence proposed a programme for the distribution of badges and tickets to delegates and visitors, which was adopted.

On motion, Mr. P. P. Oldershaw was appointed to take charge of the distribution of tickets to the entertainments, and see that the invitations were prepared for the different Reception Committees by to-morrow morning.

The Committee then adjourned.

The National Convention will meet at 10 a. m. sharp to-day in Myers' Opera-House, on Monroe street, between Dearborn and State streets. Delegates and visitors will be required to exhibit tickets at the door of the hall. Badges and tickets of admission to the floor of the Convention will be issued by the Secretary only upon the written order of the Chairman of the various Reception Committees, accompanied with the name, or names, and address of the delegates for whom the same are required.

All persons in attendance upon the Convention, who are not regular delegates, may obtain visitors' tickets and badges admitting them to the gallery of the hall, upon the written request of the Chairmen of the State delegations.

Delegates' tickets and badges can be obtained of the Secretary, and visitors' tickets of P. P. Oldershaw, Esq., at the Open Board Hall, rear of Chamber of Commerce, this morning, from 8 to 9:30 a. m., and thereafter at Myers' Opera House.

JOHN L. HANCOCK,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Woman's Perseverance.

The perseverance of woman has received a new illustration in the instance of the English lady who hunted the Shah from London to Brindisi, and at every town he stopped importuned the members of his suite to obtain for her an audience; until she prevailed on a Persian diplomatist to present her. She modestly, on entering the royal presence, explained that she was a scion of Cornelia, and had brought up three sons whose energies required a wider field than overcrowded Europe could afford. What she wanted was that the Shah should take them out with him to Persia, and open careers for them, assuring him that the money so spent would be well invested, for he would find in the youths resolute and able defenders of his throne and dignity.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

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FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
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And in the BATH.

As the only genuine and unadulterate article set for the Florida Water which has for the last quarter of a century maintained the position of the FAVORITE PERFUME, and which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Official Drawing, August 30, 1873.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
1	$300	4456	$300	8546	$300	12636	$300	16726	$300	20816	$300
91	300	4546	300	8636	300	12726	300	16816	300	20906	300
181	300	4636	300	8726	300	12816	300	16906	300	20996	300
271	300	4726	300	8816	300	12906	300	16996	300	21086	300

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Lilian's Last Love." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison, between Dearborn and State. "Diamonds."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Frank Mayo. "Davy Crockett." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Aladdin." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Mag's New Delaine." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER IS BEING counterfeited. Look out and get the genuine.

MOTHERS, DURING YOUR CHILD'S SECOND summer, you will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup an invaluable friend.

HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD THE $500,000 IN the extraordinary drawing, April 22. Circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 16 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4,626, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, September 10, 1873.

The Board of Education held its annual meeting last evening for the election of officers. Mr. W. H. King was re-elected President, and Mr. J. L. Pickard was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Episcopal Diocese of Illinois is now holding its Thirty-sixth Annual Convention in this city. The sermon was preached yesterday morning by the Rev. Sidney Corbett, of Quincy. In the evening, Bishop Whitehouse made his annual address, reviewing the year's work.

Collector Harper's defalcations are shown, by the investigation which has just closed, to extend certainly as far back as 1870, and perhaps farther. His chief clerk, Smith, is found to have made false entries in the accounts to shield his superior, and has been arrested as an accessory. The amount of the embezzlement is $110,000, as first stated.

A meeting of colored men was held in New York last evening to discuss the political policy of their race. They were addressed by colored men from Louisiana, who have seen something of the ills of treating a race as a political division; but neither the speakers nor the audience in their resolutions could rise to higher than partisan ground in favor of the Republican party.

Postmaster Filley has confided to a newspaper reporter his belief that there are "some lies" in the story of his assessment robberies. In the next breath he was hasty enough to aver that he could not afford to entertain President Grant unless he was reimbursed, and he'd be "damned" if he would. It is fair to infer from this that he levied the assessment mainly to save himself from perdition.

The programme of the opening of the Exposition on the 25th inst. has been prepared by the Board of Directors. The Chairman of the Executive Committee will formally deliver the building to the Directors, who will accept it through Mr. Coolbaugh. Addresses will follow from Acting-Mayor Bond, Gov. Beveridge, and Senators Logan and Oglesby.

Speculation concerning the action of the Massachusetts Republican Convention, which meets to-day to choose somebody else than Butler for Governor, has turned from the nomination to the resolutions. Judge Hoar will be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and it is not thought likely that a candidate for the Chief-Justiceship will allow anything distasteful to the Administration to pass through his hands. The feeling on the subject of the grab is very strong among the delegates. Gen. Butler's defeat seems to be traceable largely to his leadership in the swindle, and there will be a hard struggle in the Convention to have the subject treated in plain Saxon in the platform.

The Madison *Journal* takes notice of the proposed increase of freight rates on the railways of Wisconsin in a tone of unsuppressed indignation. It says that the time has come for the Legislature to examine into the condition of the railways, and ascertain whether their alleged inability to earn dividends arises from inadequacy of charges for freight and passenger traffic, or from stock-watering, or construction rings, or wasteful management, or a system of swindling the stockholders out of what fairly belongs to them. Railway building was commenced in Wisconsin twenty-three years ago. It would seem that if the operation of railways was ever to be profitable in that State, it ought to be so now. If the stockholders are getting nothing, there must be a reason for it. The *Journal* is quite right in calling for a searching inquiry into that reason.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and the leading cereals were weaker. Mess pork was in better demand, and firm at $15.90 seller the month and $15.25@15.30 seller October. Lard was quiet and steady at 7¾c per lb for winter, and 7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and unchanged at 7¼@8c for shoulders, 9@9½c for short ribs, 9½@9¾c for short clear, and 9¼@11¼c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were more active and higher, closing at 92c per gallon. Lake freights were active and steady at 14c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was active, but 2@3c lower, closing at $1.13¼ seller the month for No. 2, and $1.12¾ seller October. Corn was dull and ¾@¾c lower, No. 2 closing at 41c cash or seller the month, and 42½c seller October. Oats were a trifle less active and ¼@¾c lower, No. 2 closing at 28½c either cash or seller the month, and 29½ seller October. Rye was quiet and ½c lower, No. 2 closing at 68¼@67c cash or seller the month, and 66@66½c seller October. Barley was active and 5c higher on No. 2, this grade being "cornered" for September delivery, closing at $1.27 bid, cash or seller the month, and $1.27@1.28 seller October. The amount of all kinds of grain in store at this point on Saturday evening last was: 1,912,927 bu of wheat; 4,426,927 bu corn; 317,426 bu oats; 146,079 bu rye, and 201,261 bu barley. Total, 6,876,100 bu, against 6,054,697 bu the corresponding period last year. Hogs were dull and 10c lower, closing easy at $4.20@4.55. The cattle and sheep markets were fairly active and steady, at Monday's quotations.

It is gratifying to learn that the Treasury and Interior Departments are at loggerheads with the Post-Office Department on the subject of the right to send first-class mailable matter by express. First-class mailable matter is anything written, or partly written and partly printed, transmitted over or parallel with any road where the United States mail is carried, except manuscript and proof-sheets between authors and publishers. While the franking privilege existed, it was immaterial to any official personage in Washington how severely the prohibition against sending such matter by other conveyance was enforced against the public. But now that the Departments and Bureaus have to pay postage, and the amount of postage-stamps at their disposal is limited by the appropriations of Congress, they would like to avail themselves of the express-companies, or the freight-trains, or the canal-boats, to carry their stuff in bulk at reduced rates. But here Mr. Creswell steps in and says: "No, gentlemen! this is my business. I and my predecessors in office have so managed that the law prohibits anybody carrying this matter but us; or at least requires that if they do so they shall first pay us the same amount that we should have charged if we had performed the service. Others would perhaps do it better and cheaper (*vide* Wells, Fargo & Co.); but the statute upon this point is explicit. Appealing to this venerable principle, I am about to ask Congress to apply it to the telegraph business as well. At the time the Government monopoly was established, there was no telegraph in existence. If there had been, don't you think our fathers would have put the goose-quill and the Morse instrument in the same category? With what force can I ask such an extension of my monopoly if you are allowed to violate it by sending your stuff on the raging tow-path?" It is said that Judge Richardson and Mr. Delano have retired to chew the cud of sweet and bitter fancies.

THE DOUBLE ASSESSMENT.

The State of Illinois has to raise by taxation, for all purposes, almost $6,500,000 in the years 1873 and 1874. How this sum is exactly divided between the two years we do not know, and it is unimportant. The law provides that the Auditor, having the assessed value of the taxable property of the State before him, shall ascertain the rate per cent of tax needed to produce the required revenue, and shall declare the same as the rate of tax to be collected for the year. For purposes of revenue, it is immaterial whether the valuation of taxables be $500,000,000 or $2,000,000,000; the actual amount of tax to be raised will be the same. It can make no difference to a man whether he be taxed 5 mills on $300 or 15 mills on $100; his tax is the same in both cases. After an experience of thirty years under the first Constitution, of twenty-two years under the second Constitution, and three years under the present Constitution, it was suddenly discovered that the proper mode of levying a tax was to assess property at its full cash value. Instructions were therefore sent out from Springfield to assess the property of the State at its cash value, and there is a return in Springfield, in answer to these instructions, showing a gross valuation of $1,186,120,684 in 1873, against $508,-875,848 in 1872. No one pretends that this is a cash valuation of the property in the State liable to taxation. It does not reach more than 50 per cent of the actual value. What difference is there between levying a tax of half of one cent on $1,000,000,000 of property and 1 per cent on $500,000,000? What new light has broken out that demands this extraordinary change? Is it regard for the public interest? Was there any suspicion of any serious inequality under last year's assessment? What revelations, therefore, demanded this sudden change, which in its complications threatens the loss of the whole revenue of the State, and has paralyzed, to some extent, the Board of Equalization? Let us see.

In 1869, the State Legislature passed an act which fixed the valuation of taxable property in 1868 as a standard, and provided that any county, city, or town that had voted bonds in aid of railroads should, until the principal and interest of those bonds were paid, be exempt from taxation on any increase in the assessed value of its property over the assessment of 1868. In other words, that all taxes levied for State purposes on any increased valuation over that of 1868, instead of going into the State Treasury, should be applied to the payment of those railroad-aid bonds. Last year, the whole of the revenue thus stolen was short of $100,000, and the counties and towns owing this railroad debt had to tax themselves directly to pay the interest and a portion of the principal of the $13,000,000 of their outstanding railroad debt. The local tax on Springfield and Sangamon County alone for this purpose amounted to about $50,000. The holders of these railroad bonds have long had some doubts as to whether these cities, counties, and towns would continue to voluntarily tax themselves to pay the interest and principal of this enormous debt; and the towns and counties interested have long sought escape from the taxation to meet their hastily-contracted and most unremunerative debts; as there has been a grand move along the whole line to transfer that tax to the State generally, and compel the other counties who owe no such debts to become the paymasters. Cook County was especially relied upon as affording good pillage. So the order was made for a full assessment, and the counties which owe this railroad debt have, as a class, made a fair return, but for what an iniquitous purpose! A single county will illustrate the working of the job. Last year, the taxables in Sangamon County were assessed at $12,000,000; in 1873, the assessment is $32,000,000; in 1868, it was $7,000,000. In Cook County, the assessment last year was $94,-000,000; this year, $144,000,000. Supposing the rate of tax to be 1 per cent, the revenues from the two counties will be thus apportioned:

Cook County tax of 1 per cent	$1,440,000

All of which will be paid into the State Treasury. But when the case of Sangamon County comes up, it will be thus divided:

Tax of 1 per cent on $7,000,000 (1868)	$ 70,000
Tax of 1 per cent on $25,000,000 (increase over 1868)	250,000
Total tax	$320,000

The $70,000 will go into the State Treasury, and the $250,000 will be paid over to liquidate the interest and principal of the bonds voted by that county and its cities and towns in aid of railroads. The deficiency thus created in the revenue by this diversion of the State taxes from its legitimate purpose will have to be made good by an increase of the rate of taxation on those counties which have had the good sense to involve themselves in no such overwhelming debts. This is one reason why the demand for a full valuation of taxable property has been made. But there is another. The new Constitution prohibits the levying of taxes by counties for current expenses to more than 75 cents on each $100 of taxable property; and it prohibits the creation of any debt in excess of 5 per cent of the taxable property of the county. These two most excellent provisions have destroyed the occupation of all that class of local politicians who live by voting away other people's money, and selling bonds and creating debts for other people to pay. To double the assessment of a county is to give the Supervisors the power to raise $1.50 where they are now limited to 75 cents; it doubles their capacity to spend public money; it also enables them to sell bonds and double the present debts of all their counties; to double the assessment is to revive the business of public plunder, which the new Constitution sought to, and did for a time, suppress. Hence all these people have been zealous for a double or even a quadruple assessment. The union of the railroad-aid bondholders and the politicians of the various counties, to be relieved of all taxation to pay these bonds, and the thieves who want increased revenues to spend and more bonds to sell, have combined to have the assessment raised. The returns from Cook County have disgusted them. They are terribly put out that Cook County has not offered to practically assume the whole railroad-aid debt.

The remedy for all this, and the only safe course for the Board of Equalization to adopt, is to return to the assessment of 1872; add a reasonable percentage of increase to that, and then adjourn. It is no part of their business to help to pay these railroad-aid debts, or to give Supervisors a new lease of power to plunder their respective counties.

COLLECTOR HARPER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

We commented yesterday upon the trouble into which Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, has fallen by reason of assessments levied upon his clerks and carriers to reimburse himself for expenses incurred, as he says, in entertaining the President. Now it appears that the origin of Collector Harper's embarrassments, which led to his subsequent defalcations, must also be referred to the assessment system. The difference between the two cases is, that while the St. Louis Postmaster levied his assessment to cover the expenses of the personal entertainment of the President, the Springfield Collector levied his in the first instance to help elect the regular ticket; and that while the former levied upon the salaries of his employes, the latter levied directly upon the Government funds. There is still another difference,—that while the Postmaster's levy was optional, the Collector's was compulsory.

So long as this assessment system is recognized as legitimate, and is not regarded as a violation of the Civil-Service system, it is a nice question to determine the exact measure of Mr. Harper's guilt. Perhaps it is this very delicacy which has induced the Deputy-Commissioner of Internal Revenue to adopt the Star-Chamber style of investigation. From all accounts, Mr. Harper was as honest as men average, and that he was of an unsuspecting and accommodating disposition is shown by the fact that he gave credit to the Peoria distillers for the stamps furnished them, instead of demanding cash as he should. That he preferred to be honest is also shown by the desperate efforts which he made through sudden speculations to restore the deficit in his accounts. There is little doubt, therefore, that when he made his contribution to the election fund he thought he could replace the amount. But, as has often been the case, this first embarrassment only paved the way for subsequent ones, which led to his ultimate disgrace. If, however, political offices are matters of bargain and sale; if it is expected that the minor office-holder shall contribute to the maintenance of the party which gave him the office; and if it is demanded that the candidate for office shall pledge himself, either tacitly or by agreement, to such an arrangement, then Mr. Harper's responsibility is narrowed. To put the matter on a still broader ground, if the Administration has the right to demand that a certain percentage of the funds due to Government employes shall be set apart for campaign purposes, as is done in every general election, or, if it has the right to employ public money directly in an election, like that in North Carolina last fall, wherein has Mr. Harper done wrong in applying public funds to election purposes? If the President of the United States can put his hands in the Public Treasury and take out $75,000 to pay for a lot of campaign documents, as was done last year, without incurring any direct penalty, why should Mr. Harper be punished for putting his hands into the Public Treasury and taking funds to help elect the ticket?

We have no disposition to shield Mr. Harper from the consequences of his breach of trust. But if justice is to be done, why not go to the fountain-head? Is not the system as much to blame as Mr. Harper? As long as the enforcement of the Civil Service is a mere question of personal advantage, and as long as the assessment system is recognized and sanctioned by party policy, it is certain that some office-holders will turn defaulters and that some public men will betray their trusts. Why not therefore stop defalcation by stopping one of its causes? An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

MR. BIGELOW'S CENTENNIAL PLAN.

The protest recently uttered by Mr. John Bigelow against the projected exhibition at Philadelphia, as a fitting celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of American Independence, has attracted considerable attention from the fact that it was with Mr. Bigelow that the idea of a Centennial Celebration originated. In general, Mr. Bigelow's objection to the Philadelphia Exhibition, as an appropriate celebration of the occasion, is that it is assuming too much of a mercantile and local character. We have held that it would be unadvisable to put any obstacle in the way of the success of the Philadelphia Exhibition, for the reason that it has assumed a national importance, and should, therefore, command the co-operation of all who can contribute to its grandeur and usefulness. The local and mercantile characteristics which it is assuming were necessary elements of its success. It is one of those undertakings which require large amounts of money, and if the citizens of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are furnishing the great bulk of the necessary funds, which appears to be the case, it is inevitable that they should endeavor to shape it somewhat in the direction of local interests. There is no objection to this if it be done legitimately, and if it is rather to contribute something to the enterprise than to detract from it.

It is possible, however, that the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of our national existence may have, at the opening of and during the Exposition, ceremonies more distinctly commemorative of the purpose for which the Exhibition was originally projected. To this end, many features of Mr. Bigelow's plan may be adopted without in any manner interfering with the scope of the Exhibition. Among the general recommendations made by Mr. Bigelow for the celebration were: 1. Restoration of the gold standard of values and repeal of the law making paper money a legal-tender; 2. A reduction of our indebtedness that would render our securities equally valuable with the best in the world; 3. An extra Federal census, to be taken in 1875, so as to be printed and ready for distribution in June, 1876. All these general features, if provided at all, can be provided just as well in connection with the Exhibition as without it, and a Memorial Hall such as the Exhibition building will furnish would be just the place for any ceremonies that ought to accompany their celebration. They are matters of legislation and patriotism which the project of a Centennial Celebration could suggest but not consummate. In addition to these general propositions, Mr. Bigelow's plan included a commemorative issue of gold or silver coins, which is usual in all national celebrations, and which can and ought to be provided for this occasion and kept for sale at the Exhibition. He also suggested that one or more of the eminent poets of America should be invited to sing the national farewell to the departing century. This is a feature which the managers of the Philadelphia Exhibition certainly ought to adopt, and also set aside the proper day for it. Mr. Bigelow's proposition, that every art be laid under contribution for some appropriate memorial of the excellence it shall have attained, will be more fully realized, we think, by means of the display at the Exhibition than even Mr. Bigelow could have anticipated. We have no doubt that a sample of each exhibited article could also be procured for a permanent contribution to a national museum to furnish a standard for comparison of progress at a similar celebration a century hence.

Mr. Bigelow's plan further included a series of sketches of the progress and product of civilization in the United States for the last one hundred years. This series, according to the catalogue which he prepared, included the subjects of our postal service; telegraphy; progress of art, industry, and invention; of emigration and the distribution of emigrants in the United States; of agriculture and the disappearance of growing timber; of mining and the development of mineral wealth; of military and naval progress; of manufactures of all kinds; of education and educational institutions; of religious and ecclesiastical institutes; of Sunday-schools; of natural sciences; of wealth and the financial vicissitudes of the nation; of literature and typography; of the newspaper press; of the public charities; of the organization and growth of the different States; of the Municipal, State, and Federal systems of political representation; an account of everything memorable in the various Fourth of July celebrations from the very first; of political economy; of law and our systems of judicial procedure; of our fisheries; of medicine and its effects on longevity; of commerce and navigation; of changes in our social condition; of the aborigines; and of the climacteric and meteorological changes of the century on our Continent. This series of sketches is the only feature of Mr. Bigelow's original plan which could not well be carried out by the management of the Philadelphia Exhibition; but even this could be provided in connection with the Exhibition. If the Society for the Advancement of Science and the American Social Science Association will, under the auspices of a joint committee, organize a series of lectures on these, and perhaps still other subjects, the lectures to be given, one every night, during the Exhibition, and the whole to make up a Memorial volume, the feature can be made not only practicable, but one of the most entertaining and useful of the entire celebration. The sketches should naturally treat in every case of the progress made during the century in this country in the particular matter under consideration. There is no doubt that the best talent the country possesses could readily be secured, and such a committee as we have suggested would be qualified to exercise a better discretion than Government Commissioners in the distribution of subjects. The managers of the Philadelphia Exhibition will do well to take measures toward the provision of this feature as well as the others of Mr. Bigelow's original plan.

NOTES AND OPINION.

On the Monday evening before the California election, Gov. Booth, speaking in San Francisco, said:

> The Central Pacific Railroad Company and its allies will be satisfied with the election of either the Republican or Democratic Legislative tickets, and on election day *will throw all their corn and their money to the support of that ticket which seems the strongest.* The people's ticket, the "Dolly Vardon," has been the subject of their unceasing attack since the day it was announced; and the attack is kept up with the same vigor, although they assure us it will not get 100 votes! (Laughter.) If it can feel the public pulse, it will get 100 votes more than both the Railroad tickets nominated. (Cheers.) . . . Some gentlemen say that this is a local fight over a new question. It may seem somewhat egotistic, but I wish these gentlemen could read the correspondence of which I am daily in receipt from all of the Eastern States upon this question, and how they write me: "For God's sake begin the fight on the Pacific, and it will spread all over this country, for it is the one living question of to-day." (Loud cheers.) Let me tell you, further, *it will not only succeed here, but it will succeed everywhere.*

On the morning of election day (Sept. 3) the San Francisco *Alta*, monopoly organ on the Republican side, said:

> By the bolt of Booth and his partisans, the Republican party has been split in Republican counties which have in the past given to the Assembly, or nominated two-thirds of the whole body. . . . He has divided the party in San Francisco, Sacramento, Alameda, Solano, Yuba, and San Joaquin, this rendering an immediate Democratic victory, and giving them an excellent opportunity to carry the State. There is no reasonable prospect of the success of the Booth ticket in any of these counties. . . . The split has become so serious that the Democrats have a fair prospect of carrying the Legislature. In no event can Booth be elected Senator. . . . It would be safer this morning to bet on Wallace (Democrat) than on any other candidate before the next Legislature for Senator. . . . It will be remembered that Wallace has been denounced as a railroad minion, and, therefore, the bolters, by electing him, will only have jumped out of the frying-pan into the pan.

Then, before that day's setting sun, true to Gov. Booth's prediction, the Republicans of San Francisco were ordered to mass all their votes on "that [Democratic] ticket which seemed the strongest;" and, to the dismay of the *Alta's* prediction, Booth carried every contested point in California, triumphant over all. Now comes forward the Buffalo *Express* rejoicing that "Booth is a staunch Republican," and the New York *World* shouting "Democracy triumphant."

—The telegraph duly proclaimed (on the evening of election) a sweeping Republican victory in Wyoming Territory, Sept. 2. The telegram was probably written in Gov. Campbell's office before the polls closed. The Cheyenne *Leader* (Republican), which reserved its comments to Sept. 6, says:

> The management of the affairs of the Republican party came near giving the death to our party organization in this country, while it has temporarily in its the other four counties of the Territory. This charge is made up of Gov. Campbell and others of the Republican party, mostly officers, and a number of Democrats led by Luther Richardson and R. S. Wheeler, and the late election may be fairly claimed, throughout the Territory, as a triumph over that miserable political clique by the rank-and-file voters of both parties. . . . The political aspect of our young Territory has been purified, and the people rejoice that fair-dealing has won the day over political corruption and trickery.

—The alliance between the Monopolists and the Republican party is well illustrated in the present condition of things in San Francisco. The manipulators, ring-masters, and born-players in the monopoly crowd are nearly all Federal appointees. But, *after* all, Portland affords just as striking an illustration of the same fact.—*Portland (Or.) News.*

—The California Grantites denounce Gov. Booth as a deserter from the Republican party. If the Grant party is the Republican party they are right. Every man who takes a stand against legislative corruption and oppressive monopoly is a deserter from that party.—*Omaha Bee.*

—No people have been more completely fettered and bound hand and foot by the railroad monopoly than the citizens of California, and we are glad that the people have risen in their strength. . . . The new power springing up among the people, and having for the cornerstone of its principles opposition to all monopolies and corruption, is destined to revolutionize American politics. . . . The people are looking to their safety in the present and future. They do not care to walk arm in arm with the skeleton of the old Democracy, or to cheap, in their embrace the form of the Republican party, already offensive from putrid political corruption and stricken with political death.—*Adrian (Mich) Press.*

—The success of the anti-monopoly cause in California is replete with suspicious significance. . . . The result of the recent election affords signal evidence in favor of the policy of taking political action with reference to special emergencies upon the impulses of an honest and intelligent citizenship, and with absolute independence of party considerations, and the agency of debauched party organization. . . . The era of party rule in this country is drawing to a close. The time is near for inaugurating the rule of the people, freed from all influences and considerations but those which look to the common good of the people.—*New Orleans Times.*

—The old politicians may affect to despise these warnings, but the masses know that the break-up is just ahead, and are already prepared for it.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

—Grant has been twice elected because he represents the nationality of the Republic, and if there should be a possibility of success for the Democratic party, he will be elected a third time by an increased majority.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

—When the Republican party begins to fall, its rush to ruin will be sudden. It is in the condition of an avalanche where the slowly rotting and honey-combed ice has caused its weight to almost detach it from the mountainside, when the mere firing of a pistol or any accidental agitation of the air sets loose the whole tremendous mass and sends it crashing into the valley below.—*New York World.*

—Groesbeck said the Democracy were "spoiled," and now come the Massachusetts Democrats confessing that they have been prostituted.—*Dayton (Ohio) Journal.*

—If the Republican party is desirous of going to the devil, without the benefit of clergy, it has only to give its adhesion to the Morton, soft-soldier, sweet-scented, otter of rose treatment of the thieves that betrayed their trust and robbed the treasury. Oliver P. Morton is the Republican party, and his position on the salary-steal its shibboleth, then we are not one of him.—*Kokomo (Ind.) Republican.*

—The denunciation heaped upon the participants in the "Credit Mobilier" outrage, and the "back pay steal," by *every* Republican newspaper in the land, tell in thunder tones what the Republican party thinks of those matters.—*Ottawa (Kan.) Republican.*

—The Neenah (Wis.) *Gazette* says that it is time the party whip was used to scourge the rascals out of the Republican party, instead of to lash bolters and the discontented in the party. Here is its language, which is excellent:

> And it is time, we trow, that the party whip should be put to use and better use. It is time that the lash, so long trained upon the backs of those who had the courage to denounce party unfaithfulness or corruption, should be used to scourge the corrupt and unfaithful.

—It is useless now to implore the people to stand by parties rotten with corruption. They no longer patiently listen to these appeals, for at last they are able to rate them at their real value and divine their true inspiration. Just now they but await the signal for the grand breakup.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

—The free institutions of our country must depend upon the reason of the people, and not upon partisan managers and tricksters. Butler's authorship of the salary-grab is no offense, it seems, to the political managers of Massachusetts, but with the people it is different. They will not wink at such corruption.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Just how the Republican party will reform itself may be inferred from the way the old leaders fight for the control of the party organization and the disposal of the offices. The war of Republican factions has broken out in Lawrence and Douglas County with a fierceness never before shown. . . . What the people want to fight is corruption, bad legislation, thieving in public offices, monopoly and the like. . . . There can be no reform while letting the pretended owners of parties and public offices fight till there is nothing left of them.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—Nothing so astonishing to those who know the man as the reported defalcation of John T. Harper, Revenue Collector of the Eighth District, has ever occurred in this State.—*Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.*

—It was quite natural that, in imitation of his political leaders and associates, Col. Harper should see nothing wrong in the use of the public money to aid him in what he hoped would be successful speculations. Grant "speculates;" Logan and Oglesby "speculate;" Ben Butler "speculates;" while among his daily associates there are many examples of men whose patriotism is self-laliness, and whose idea of public service is service of self. The influence of these examples of successful disregard of duty and contempt for honesty might mislead even an older and more experienced man than poor Harper. The crimes of Grant and Butler, and Oglesby and Harlan, and Wilson and Colfax, and Patterson and Bingham, and Garfield and Ames, and—and—are more decorously veiled, and are called by gentler names, but they are, like his, betrayals of duty. They are still safe from public justice, and are still honored by some, while he is a fugitive.—*Illinois State Register.*

—In these later years it has become the custom to use money for political purposes in a manner which is pernicious in the extreme. Not only must politicians, office-holders and other interested individuals, pay the legitimate expenses of the election, but they must furnish money to buy votes, and pay ward politicians and pot-house bummers. . . . If the will of the people cannot be expressed without calling into requisition a system of corruption established, managed by party leaders in a manner which would not stand examination, then our Republican form of government is a failure. . . . The assessments levied by Postmaster Filley, in St. Louis, has brought this again prominently before the people of the United States, and there will be a strong reaction against such worse than improper practices.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.*

—It appears Mr. Filley, Postmaster at St. Louis and an excellent officer, has been making a 5 per cent assessment on his clerks for political purposes. . . . The party which prints "Reform" in gilded letters on its banners, and is honestly trying to effect reform, should be the first to reform this most infamous evil.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union-Argus.*

—If the Chairman of the Iowa Republican Central Committee has no better sense of the fitness of things than to invite salary-grabbing, land-jobbing Republicans to participate in the coming campaign, he had better resign. These men can do Republicanism no good. We don't want them. They are men who should be *marked and spotted* for their infamous plunderings and wilful and unwarrantable desertion of the interests of the people.—*Page County (Iowa) Herald.*

—The plea that Senator Wright, of Iowa, so abhors his "back-pay" that he will not even recognize his control over it long enough to order its return to the Treasury, is emphatically, *too thin.* . . . Senator Wright is the only man in the country who has the legal authority to put a stop to this robbery, and to return the money to its rightful owner; and he, if we may believe the Cedar Rapids *Republican*, is too virtuous and pure to do it!—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.*

—The people have at last become roused, and, though the railway kings fight stubbornly and desperately, the issue is going against them.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—The Directors of railroads will do well to take notice that the people protest against extortion, and have declared their purpose to use the means of defense found in the Constitution. Railroad affairs are to be thoroughly investigated. There is no escape from this. The determination is not to simply lop off obnoxious branches, but to dig them and their roots up. If this movement was instigated by a discontented or revolutionary faction, the Companies might dare to disregard it. But it is the work of the people; the bone and sinew of the State; those who have built up and now sustain the dominant party. They have resolved on this course, not in haste, but with a deliberation that shows an invincible purpose to make radical and thorough work of this whole business.—*Wisconsin State Journal.*

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Annual Meeting for the Election of Officers.

Transfers, Resignations, and Appointments of Teachers.

Admissions to the High School—The Standard Reduced.

Schools Crowded—How They Are to Be Relieved.

The regular annual meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, in the rooms of the Board, on LaSalle street, President King in the chair. There were present Messrs. Bluthardt, Calkins, Gough, Olson, Olinger, Richberg, Runyan, Sheldon, Stone, and Wells. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Board proceeded to the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS,

which resulted as follows: President, W. H. King; Vice-President, R. H. Sheldon; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. L. Pickard; Assistant Superintendent, F. Hanford; Clerk of the Board, S. Johnston; Building and Supply Agent, James Ward; School Agent, C. C. Chase; Assistant Clerk of the Board, Margaret Hardings; Secretary, J. L. Pickard; Messenger, J. A. Gulliford.

Remarks complimentary to President King were made by Messrs. Richberg and Wells.

The drawing of seats for the ensuing year engaged a few moments, when the routine of business was resumed.

Mr. Calkins presented a petition for the restoration of the boundaries, as last year, of the Mosely School District. Referred to the Committee on Mosely and Haven Schools.

ADMISSION TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Stone offered a resolution providing that applicants for admission to the High School who failed to come up to the established standard of brevity, but reached sixty-five, be admitted to the High School on a two months' trial, and become regular scholars of the High School if they are able to keep up with the classes. Upon motion of Mr. Richberg, the resolution was referred to the Superintendent and the Committee on High School, with power to act.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

The President announced the following Committee on Evening Schools: Messrs. Bonfield, Bluthardt, Sheldon, Olesen, and Calkins. He urged the necessity for a prompt organization of the evening schools.

Mr. Richberg offered a resolution providing for an increase of $150 to the annual salary of the Janitor and Clerk of the Board. The resolution received no second.

TEACHERS TO WATCH PUPILS PLAY.

Mr. Stone offered a resolution referring Sec. 85 of the old rules for teachers to the Committee on Rules and Regulations. Adopted. The section provides for a watchful guardianship by teachers over the unmanned morals of the pupils during the hours of school recreation.

SCHOOL GROUNDS WANTED.

Mr. Sheldon moved that the Committee on Buildings and Grounds be authorized to advertise for the purchase of grounds in the neighborhood of Twenty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. Adopted.

The President stated that several

SCHOLARS FROM TAKEN VIEW

had been admitted to the Lincoln School upon the payment of $27 per annum,—the average cost per pupil of the schools,—such pupils to remain only at the option of the Board. The action was approved and confirmed.

Mr. Richberg moved the confirmation of Thomas Lotson as janitor of the Wentworth Avenue School. Carried.

Mr. Stone, from the Committee on Finance and Auditing, reported having audited a number of issued bills, and recommended their payment. The report was approved.

SUPERINTENDENT PICKARD.

Supt. Pickard submitted the following report concerning teachers, embracing a list of transfers, resignations, and appointments, since the close of the schools for the last vacation:

TRANSFERS.

Isabella Hunt, Mary E. Burt, E. M. Corbin, Emily C. Quiner, Ellen F. Leadwith, Sylvia J. Walker, from Third Avenue to Jones School; Lizzie C. Smith, Grace A. Lander, G. Keefe, Alice S. Barnard, C. Kimball, from Street to Jones; Mary E. Beebe, Lincoln to Jones; Maggie T. Hawkins and Mary A. Lacy, Holden to Jones; Mary A. Fitzpatrick, Lincoln to Kinzie; Katie Dixon, Skinner to Franklin; Minnie E. Carpenter to Washington; Helen M. White and Emma T. Shoemaker, Wells to Brown; Minda D. Warne, Brown to Ogden; Minnie Cruikshank, Clark to Skinner; Nellie M. Hardick, Third Avenue to Steven; Addie M. Hubbard, Third Avenue to Holden; Mary E. Caldwell, Mitchell to Hayes; Mary J. Abel, Carpenter to Hayes; Sarah R. Grant, Haven to Douglas; Louise G. Wright, Third Avenue to Mitchell; E. A. Vanderereek, Rolling Mill to Cornell avenue; Eliza J. Rich, Calumet Avenue to Rolling Mill.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ellis J. Campbell and Jennie M. McDowell to Jones; Jennie Regan and Lydia T. Richards to Kinzie; Agnes A. O. Lang to Franklin; Marguerite E. Bestinger to Mosely; Lizzie Fitzgerald and Mary Green to Foster; Anna E. Waldo to Ogden; Emma A. Bradford to Wells; Emma A. Olinger, Richberg, Runyan, Sheldon, Stone, and Wells. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Board proceeded to the

ELECTION OF OFFICERS,

which resulted as follows: President, W. H. King; Vice-President, R. H. Sheldon; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. L. Pickard; Assistant Superintendent, F. Hanford; Clerk of the Board, S. Johnston; Building and Supply Agent, James Ward; School Agent, C. C. Chase; Assistant Clerk of the Board, Margaret Hardings; Secretary, J. L. Pickard; Messenger, J. A. Gulliford.

Remarks complimentary to President King were made by Messrs. Richberg and Wells.

The drawing of seats for the ensuing year engaged a few moments, when the routine of business was resumed.

Mr. Calkins presented a petition for the restoration of the boundaries, as last year, of the Mosely School District. Referred to the Committee on Mosely and Haven Schools.

ADMISSION TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Stone offered a resolution providing that applicants for admission to the High School who failed to come up to the established standard of brevity, but reached sixty-five, be admitted to the High School on a two months' trial, and become regular scholars of the High School if they are able to keep up with the classes. Upon motion of Mr. Richberg, the resolution was referred to the Superintendent and the Committee on High School, with power to act.

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LOCAL POLITICS.

Informal Caucus of Leading Republicans.

They Favor a Convention and Straight-Out Nominations.

Three Meetings in the Interest of the So-Called Law-and-Order Party.

The Hon. A. L. Morrison "Goes For" Mr. A. C. Hesing.

Senator Woodard on the Situation.

THE REPUBLICANS.

A few days ago Ald. Schaffner, Chairman of the Cook County Central Republican Committee, whispered to some prominent gentlemen of the party that it would gratify him if they would meet him at Parlor 1, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of consulting together upon the best time to call together the full Committee and discuss the policy of nominating a straight Republican ticket. These invited guests, and three others who were not invited, responded promptly to the invitation.

Ald. Schaffner was Chairman, and J. W. Brockway, Secretary. There were present, C. B. Farwell, B. B. Stone, Norman B. Judd, Gen. McArthur, Ald. Sidwell, Charley Reed, George W. Gage, Philip Wadsworth, James Root, Dan Shephard, and a few others less prominent. Phil Hoyne looked in upon the meeting, but, not having been invited, speedily withdrew.

The gathering was characterized by moderation and good-will, almost every member present delivering himself of a short speech, in a positive but unpretentious manner.

Ald. Schaffner stated that he had requested the gentlemen to come together, not only that he might receive advice as to how to proceed in the work of the campaign, but because many Republicans had called upon him in search of information as to what the Central Republican Committee intended to do. Most of these seemed to desire that a meeting of the Committee should be held at once, and that some positive action should be taken. Others thought it best to defer the matter. To satisfy all persons, and in view of the agitated condition of local politics, Mr. Schaffner thought it best to request the leading Republicans to come together and confer upon what should be done. He hoped the sentiment present would be frankly and unreservedly expressed, as in deciding upon a course to be pursued, only so that the views and opinions of all present would be consulted. He had requested the gentlemen's advice mainly because he did not wish to assume the responsibility of acting without counsel in the premises.

Norman B. Judd said that he was in favor of law and order. The Republican party was the Law-and-Order party, and had controlled the city until 1869, when the People's party, so-called, became predominant, and finally succeeded in electing its own ticket. He thought the latter party had been a convention called at once, but he was in favor of leaving the matter to the Central Committee. For his part he was in favor of a liberal nomination.

Charles B. Farwell made a very brief speech, agreeing in substance with Mr. Judd.

Gen. MacArthur spoke very earnestly. He said that he was in favor of a flat-footed movement. By that he meant that, in his opinion, a convention should be held at once, and a ticket put in the field. He stated that such a policy would defeat, and put a stop to, what is being done by the young men of the Hesing coalition, and those of the Law-and-Order party, who were going around among the Scandinavians, and people of other nationalities, and promising them offices. In this way they were winning the Germans. He thought a ticket, put forth by the Republican party, would do much to prevent the success of the efforts of the active men of the two radical factions.

Mr. George W. Gage said that he would not vote for either of the radical factions. Both have gone too far, and both are therefore wrong. Both have drifted clear out of sight of the "happy medium" position. A cosmopolitan city like this, he said, cannot be governed, or made subject to extreme measures. There must be no too much intemperance, nor yet too much temperance. There must be no ultra element in its government. He likened the political situation to the two kinds of people assembled in a hotel in Chicago and present at breakfast. In the latter city a house might be successfully run wherein the use of intoxicating drinks was absolutely prohibited. This would be an extreme measure in Chicago, such an element in hotel management would be proper and salutary. So he was in favor of the nomination of a straight Republican ticket, because the position of the party was moderate, and because it could adopt the good measures of both the radical parties, and exclude the bad ones.

Charley Reed said that of the two radical parties were in existence, he would vote, but would take no active part in the campaign. He would feel almost indifferent about which should obtain supremacy. If the Central Committee would put men into the field he would sustain them.

It seemed to be the general desire that the Central Committee should at once call a convention to put a ticket in the field that would commend itself to the confidence of the people.

The meeting broke up just before the evening shades gathered, and the members dispersed, evidently eager for their suppers.

LAW AND ORDER.

The "Law and Order" meeting, called in the Fifth Ward, took place yesterday evening in the University chapel, in Cottage Grove, and was fairly attended by the most respectable and prominent men in that ward.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Phare, who nominated Mr. J. W. Dean for Chairman, and he was accordingly elected. After prayer by Mr. Covert, Mr. Leonard was elected Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Phare was called upon by the Chair to state the objects of the meeting. He accordingly made a few remarks to the effect that there had been an impression created that the Committee of Seventy was a kind of close corporation, with a platform and candidates already blocked out. Mr. Bonney, at the Committee meeting, had presented some views which he (Mr. Phare) did not think were those of the majority of the Committee. He thought that the views of the Committee were more liberal and broader. A committee had been selected at a private meeting at Mr. Phare's house to work up their portions of the ward, and it was proposed that the number be increased to seven. The gentlemen were Messrs. Elvy, Dickinson, Wood, and Haywood. The two latter would be unable to serve, owing to absence from the city.

The Chairman then made some explanatory remarks. The party lines were not drawn so tight as they had been, and no party issues were at stake. The Committee had been chosen for the purpose of ascertaining, in one sense, to get people together, and obtain a general expression of the views of the citizens of the ward.

The question arose as to the proper man to fill the places on the Committee. Mr. S. Hall's motion recommended that the four gentlemen whose names had been suggested, be allowed to fill up the balance of the Committee. The Chair stated that the desire was to get the men who were best acquainted in their immediate locality. Mr. Sidney Thomas was nominated. Mr. Bonney was also nominated, but declined on the ground of lack of sufficient acquaintance. He said that he could not do the work as it would be expected of him, and that he had once been run out of a county by being put up for office, and he did not desire to repeat the experience.

The names of Messrs. P. L. Barber and H. B. Brayton were then, on motion, added to the Committee. On motion of Mr. Covert the Committee was authorized to fill vacancies and increase its numbers as might be necessary. Mr. Covert then made a few timely remarks.

Mr. Wilson suggested that Mr. Dickinson be requested to sing a temperance song. A dead silence ensued about two minutes followed this proposition, and finally Mr. Phare, who said if he had been made aware of the nature of the request he would have furnished one for by law), and encouraged under the charter (or by such city, strong efforts of the State, shall be spent in city, with the consent of

Mr. Bonney stated that he had voted for the election of the Mayor of last year, and the Mayor's term of office was to be two years, provided that he should be appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Mayor Colvin. He considered that the appointment upon them.

Mr. Paxton, of the Sub-Committee of the Committee of seventy, said that there was a great deal of misrepresentation of the objects of the Committee. He stated that the Committee were honest and determined to make no pledges on Sunday liquor and to introduce the reforms of other countries here. These questions are not forced upon us, and must be met face to face. While we do not wish to make this a strictly temperance movement, we must get only good men to make and enforce the laws. We want no more brewers nor distillers in the Council. We must have the co-operation of the foreign-born citizens to support the native-born American in obtaining a proper observance of our Sunday laws. Mr. Paxton's remarks seemed to be favored with considerable interest, and were loudly applauded.

Mr. Paxton's remarks seemed to be favored with considerable interest, and were loudly applauded.

Mr. Dickinson then made some remarks in favor of temperance and law and order.

Mr. Wood said that he was in favor of law and order, but was opposed to the Committee of Seventy. He believed that the Committee of Seventy had been called together by the Republican party, and that the Committee of Seventy was a Republican party in disguise. He believed that the Committee of Seventy was a Republican party in disguise. He believed that the Committee of Seventy was a Republican party in disguise.

Mr. Haywood said that he was in favor of law and order, but was opposed to the Committee of Seventy

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 9.

The most prominent feature of the local money market continues to be the flow of currency to the country. The movement is somewhat diminished from what it was last week, but is still so large that nearly all the banks here are ordering currency from New York. The continued demand for currency indicates that the volume of business in the marketing of grain is still on the increase, and if the receipts of grain were not already up to the full capacity of the railroads, they might be expected to increase.

The deposits in the banks in this city keep up remarkably well, and though there has been some decrease in the loanable funds, money is easy yet at the banks. In the open market there is more paper offering, and the supply of funds is not so large.

New York exchange was considerably firmer to-day, with buyers at 75c per $1,000 discount, but few sellers at that.

It is a noteworthy fact that for several days past Northwestern common stock has ranged at about the same price as Erie, which has for so many years been the foot-ball of Wall street.

THE DECLINE OF GOLD, ITS CAUSES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

The notable decline in the premium on gold from 116, a few days ago, to 113 to-day, is only one of the results of the commercial prosperity of the country. Most people are ready to ascribe the decline to the failure of the gold clique in New York, but this is a mistake. The clique failed because gold was bound to decline anyhow. The clique was undoubtedly as powerful as any that has been organized in Wall street for a long time. But the decline of gold was inevitable, and the clique did wonders to delay its downward progress at all. In the Norse mythology, when Thor went to the city of Asgard, he was offered a drinking-horn full of water, with the intimation that such *men* as lived in Asgard always drained it at a single draught. Thor drank and drank, with all the forty-horse drinking capacity of a Scandinavian god, but found it impossible to drain the horn. He afterwards found that one end of the horn was connected with the sea, and that though his mighty drinking had actually caused, for an instant, a decline in the sea level, he should have to drain the sea to drain the cup. The gold clique had really undertaken a task almost as impossible. The causes of the decline of gold are to be found in the unusually heavy exports of domestic products this summer, and the lighter imports of foreign goods. This has caused an increase in this country of that kind of wealth represented by bank credits, which are available for circulation. This is capital for which bank-checks, drafts, bills of exchange, bank-notes, and greenbacks are required as "counters," or measures of quantity more than of quality. In addition to this, the activity of internal trade in the movement of the crops and the consequent demand for currency to circulate from hand to hand, have appreciated the value of greenbacks and National Bank notes, because the volume of them is fixed, while the kind of capital they represent has increased. The "decline of gold," or more properly the appreciation of the currency, was inevitable.

This appreciation of the currency is, however, already causing a decline in the currency prices of commodities. The price of wheat, for instance, in Liverpool, remains the same as it was before the decline of gold. But greenbacks, which a few days ago were only worth 86¼ in gold, are to-day worth 89½, and the shipper of wheat to Liverpool cannot afford to give so much in greenbacks by 4 cents a bushel as he could a week ago. This decline must soon affect prices of all kinds of commodities sold for greenbacks, though it does not affect all at the same time. The exportable domestic products feel it at once, imported goods next, and articles manufactured and consumed exclusively in this country, last.

The decline which has already affected the prices of Western products would, in the course of a few months, affect the prices of imported goods, and eventually also home-manufactured goods. But already we see signs of a clamor for *more currency* as a preventative of the decline of prices. The farmers will imagine that the real lack of currency that causes the decline in prices, and will insist that Congress shall in some way dilute the volume of currency so as to depreciate its value again. The importers and the manufacturers, knowing that the decline in prices will inevitably reach their goods, will add their voices to the clamor. Plenty of mercenary political hacks will be found to be their spokesmen, and thus it is not improbable that by the time Congress meets there will be a pressure organized to have an increase of currency, on the old plea that the volume of currency is insufficient to transact the business of the country. A sufficient answer to this argument is, that the currency is depreciated mainly because it is redundant, and that it is no more than sufficient for the business of the country as long as it is depreciated. But this doctrine, though as true as truth itself, is not popular. The fact is that, while everybody is theoretically in favor of a return to specie payments sometime, they are never ready to begin. The little taste that we shall get of the progress towards specie payments this fall by the decline of gold (which is likely to continue), will make an outcry for another inflation of some kind to depreciate the value of the currency. If it should succeed, the business community will ostensibly lament, and the newspapers will be full of denunciations of the "gold gamblers," who are thus always made the scapegoats for the bad faith of the people.

The fall of 1871 was not near so promising in the aspects of our foreign trade as the present fall. The crops of none of the leading domestic products were so large, and the foreign demand was not near so active as it promises to be this fall. And yet, in the fall of 1871, the heavy exports of cotton, breadstuffs, and petroleum caused gold to decline from 114 and 115 in September and October to 108¾ in the last half of December. The prospect is that there will be a corresponding effect this year, and it is not improbable that, before 1874, gold may touch a lower price than for eleven years past. The probabilities are that no more favorable time for the inauguration of some measure as a step to specie resumption will ever come. If the opportunity is allowed to slip, the people of the United States might as well quit talking about specie payments, and acknowledge there is no intention to resume.

There is, however, one way in which Congress may comply with the popular demand for "more currency," which we believe is even now being stirred up in anticipation of the next winter's session: Return to the much-abused, but sound, financial policy of Secretary McCulloch, and contract the volume of greenbacks (not $4,000,000) but say, $3,000,000, per month. At the same time, remove all legal restrictions on the volume of National Bank circulation. Let every bank in every part of the country have all the circulation it can put up United States bonds to secure. If the National Bank currency should increase at the rate of, say $50,000,000 per annum, the greenbacks would decrease at the rate of $36,000,000 per annum, and in three years we should have an aggregate of $600,000,000 of National Bank notes, and $350,000,000 of greenbacks, or $50,000,000 more paper money than at present. But with this increase of National Bank circulation, and the increase of National Bank deposits that would necessarily follow, nearly the whole of the $250,000,000 of greenbacks would be held in the vaults of the banks as reserves, and greenbacks would be at par with gold, and *stay there*.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
6-20s of '62	113¾	114
5-20s of '64	113¾	113¾@114
5-20s of '65	113¾	113¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¼	114¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116¼	116¼@117
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116¼	116¼
10-40s	111¾	112
U. S. 5s (new issue)	113¾	113¾
Gold (full weight)	111¾	112¾
Gold Coupons	111¾	112¾
Gold Exchange		112¾
Sterling Exchange		108½@109
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	99½	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	99	& int.
Money on approved collaterals	6@8	per cent

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Sept. 9:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 201 Milwaukee av, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $8,500.

Hubbard st, s w cor of Diller st, n f, 48x120 ft, dated June 1, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

Halsted st, n w cor of Hawthorn av, triangle of 177 and 183 ft, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $6,000.

Chicago av, 300 ft e of Wood st, n f, 25x129½ ft, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $1,800.

"A" st, 166 ft w of Halsted st, n f, 25x147 ft, dated Sept. 5; consideration, $725.

Ebert st, 221 ft n of North av, w f, 22x124½ ft, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $2,500.

Halsted st, 343 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 22x132½ ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $1,650.

Campbell st, 120 ft n of West Harrison, e f, 24x102 feet, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $1,200.

Indiana av, 315 ft e of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $2,375.

Michigan st, 50 ft w of North Clark st, s f, 20x160 ft, dated Sept. 5; consideration, $4,000.

Dobyns st, 115 ft w of Weller st, s f, 24x120 ft, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $1,000.

Jackson st, 90 ft e of Wabash av, n f, 21x100½ ft, dated June 16; consideration, $70,000. Benjamin Lombard to George A. Reed.

West Congress st, yet Esdale and Spaulding avs, n f, 48½x124 7-10 ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $1,200.

Rebecca st, near n w cor of Ladin st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $1,600.

Sub-Lot 10, in Bulman's Lot 105, of Butterfield's Addition, dated July 14; consideration, $775.

Lot 66, in Block 62, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $650.

Lot 62, in same block, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $650.

Lot 62, in same, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $650.

Lexington st, 128 ft w of Western av, n f, 25 4-10x124½ ft, dated June 28; consideration, $1,800.

West VanBuren st, 99 ft w of Marshfield st, n f, 40 6-10x117 ft, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $20,000.

West VanBuren st, 200 ft w of Robey st, n f, 24x99 ft, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $1,200.

Front st, 150 ft s of Serpentine st, n f, 40x100 ft, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $3,000.

Archer av, 70 6-10 ft e of Farrell st, s f, 24 6-10x100 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 8; consideration, $3,000.

Halsted st, 389 ft s of Twenty-second st, e f, 40x145 ft, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $22,000.

Prairie av, 99 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 32x124 ft, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $4,000.

Lots 8 and 9, in Block 16, in Hamilton, dated June 3; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 40 and 41, in Block 1, in Phinney's s w ¼ n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $1,400.

Peoria st, 96 ft n of Adams st, e f, 40x125 ft, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $10,000.

Flournoy st, near n w cor of Hoyne av, s f, Lots 46 and 47, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $6,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 24 in Block 25, in Ravenswood, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $1,250.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 2, in Block 2, of Hebert's Subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $2,200.

Lots 7 to 9, in Block 1, and Lots 12 and 17, in Block 2, in Childs' Subdivision, in s e ¼ Sec 11, 38, 14, dated May 23; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 1 and 2 to 6, in Block 1, in Kimball's Subdivision, in n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 2, in Block 1, in Sweet's n e ¼ n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated April 19; consideration, $650.

Lot 3, in same block, dated April 19; consideration, $650.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	8,483	8,540	2,945	2,584
Wheat, bu	264,830	78,359	243,497	48,167
Corn, bu	277,190	204,820	149,500	120,731
Oats, bu	71,126	33,626	43,626	56,202
Rye, bu	10,063	9,826	726	1,200
Barley, bu	31,490	43,350	4,140	4,945
Grass seed, lbs	196,614	134,820	187,724	66,717
Flax seed, lbs	424,780	264,200		
Broom-corn, lbs		58,470		2,200
Cured meats, lbs	15,480	36,030	177,007	
Beef, brls		70		195
Pork, brls			700	75
Lard, lbs	4,100	6,480	78,926	64,590
Tallow, lbs	16,400	13,180	20,500	
Butter, lbs	88,140	58,926	19,780	20,450
Live hogs, No	9,088	5,918	7,913	3,104
Cattle, No	3,112	2,630	1,444	1,086
Sheep, No	329	516		
Hides, lbs	104,629	73,015	54,022	38,675
Highwines, brls	357	600	80	262
Wool, lbs	224,017	78,168	79,401	83,763
Potatoes, bu	433	1,208		
Lumber, m feet	10,318	11,738	2,481	1,680
Shingles, m	3,111	1,460	2,009	1,963
Lath, m	795	780	215	480
Salt, brls	1,052	18,400	3,116	5,260

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,110 bu wheat; 8,533 bu corn; 5,129 bu oats; 1,339 bu rye; 3,964 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 878 cars wheat; 489 cars corn; 5,700 bu No. 1 do, 12,100 bu high mixed do, and 48,000 bu No. 2 do; 46 cars oats; 36 cars rye; 51 cars barley. Total (1,500 cars), 616,000 bu.

The local columns of the *Journal* of last evening contained what was intended to be a very severe cut at THE TRIBUNE because the figure 8 was inadvertently used by the printers instead of 3, in our report of the shipments of wheat last week. The same issue of the *Journal* contained the very same error that was charged upon THE TRIBUNE. As a clergyman once remarked, "there ought to be some swearing done, but it is not our place to do it."

Item: At Atlantic Iowa, three cars of wheat were loaded with wheat in the early part of last week, and pushed out to the main track. Three days afterwards another shipper loaded four cars with wheat at the same point which were at once forwarded to Chicago, while the others were left there and were still standing there yesterday. This may be mere negligence, but it looks very much like discrimination.

John B. Lyon purchased the damaged grain in the recently burned Fulton elevator for $4,000 at the auction sale this afternoon. The purchase consists of about 110,000 bushels of corn and about 4,500 bushels of oats. It is estimated that in the neighborhood of 10,000 bushels of corn ran into the river at the time of the burning of the elevator. The purchaser bought the grain just as it lies, and is to remove it shortly.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and the principal cereals were heavy. There was an active shipping movement, but it was chiefly of grain bought previously, there being comparatively little purchased for shipment to-day. The receipts were again large, those of wheat being so voluminous as to astonish the great mass of operators.

The dry goods trade continues active, with prices firm all around, while in the more popular makes of bleached and colored cottons, and certain lines of woolen goods, the tendency is to advance. Stocks are in good shape, and a satisfactory business is doing. There were few changes in the grocery market, a further advance of 3c in two or three grades of syrups being the only alterations worthy of note. The feeling in coffees, refined sugars, rice, spice, teas, and syrups was very firm. Butter was in fair request, at about previous rates. The inquiry as for some time past, was chiefly confined to the better grades, to supply local consumers. Cheese was quiet and easy, the quotations being dropped a ¼c both for New York and for Western grades. Coal remains firm, and is active at $10.00 for Lackawanna, $9.00 for Erie and Walnut Hill, and $8.00 for Wilmington. The demand for grain bags continue active with prices firm at 97½c for Stark, 35c for Lewiston, and 33c for American and Amoskeag. Stocks are extremely light at the East as well as here. There was an advance of 2@5c in No. 1 and sealed herring, with which exception the quotations of fish were the same as for a week past, the market ruling firm both for lake and for saltwater descriptions. There was fair activity in the demand for dried fruits, and firmness again prevailed. Pitted cherries advanced to 32@34c, an improvement of 2c; and an advance of ½c in Wilmington peanuts was also noted, with which exceptions the quotations were unchanged. Hay remains inactive and weak. Hides and leather met with a good inquiry at firm rates. The oil market was active, with prices generally steady, linseed being the only article in which there was any excitement. The advance recently established is firmly adhered to, and there are indications of a further upward movement. The seed is scarce and high, while the stock of oil is reported extremely light. Wood was held 50c higher, or at $9.50 for beech, and at $10.50 for maple.

Activity and firmness continue the leading features of the lumber market. All the yards business is brisk, and the prevalent tone is one of decided firmness. The trade in cargo lumber was necessarily limited to-day by the light offerings, but was active to the extent of the supply. Metals, tinners' stock, and nails continue fairly active and firm, tin plate in particular. Iron is meeting with a steadily increasing inquiry, and is steady and firm. Coopers' material stores, and building materials were without essential change. The two former markets are rather quiet, but steady, while brick, lime, &c., meet with a fair average demand. The hop market is unsettled, the arrivals of new are still small, and prices are not yet established. There was no change in broom-corn. Wool continues active, and, under moderate receipts, firm. Timothy seed was again active, and advanced. Prime seed sold at $3.05@3.12½. Other seeds were unchanged. Green fruits were in the usual demand, and tolerably steady, excepting peaches, which, being more plenty, were easier. Poultry was in large supply and moderate request. Game sold readily at former prices. The supply of eggs was larger, and the market hardly as firm.

Highwines were more active, and 1c higher, in sympathy with a rather sharp reaction in New York from the recent dullness there (quoted at $1.00 at the close). An early sale was made here of 50 brls at 91c, but 300 brls sold afterwards at 92c, and the market closed firm at the last-named figure.

Lake freights were very active at unchanged rates. The market opened very dull, shippers being unwilling to take hold, except of two or three small vessels; but they subsequently became more anxious, and cleared the board, with some competition from Milwaukee. Rates to Buffalo by rail were 10c for cash, 12c for corn, and 14c for wheat. To Kingston, wheat was taken at 21c. A total of 22 charters was reported, which will take out from this port 396,000 bu wheat, and 175,000 bu corn, besides 2 vessels chartered to load at Milwaukee.

Provisions were more active, and quite firm. The principal movement was in pork, which changed hands quite freely, with a discrimination of 10@15c per brl over seller the month for regular brands, and 25c per brl for preferred brands. Lard was quiet, but strong, the principal inquiry being for January delivery, which was an ¾c per lb higher, while cash lots were unchanged. Meats were not in much demand, but were firmly held at previous quotations, but were nearly all offering at one figure. The with very little offering of any figure. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, seller September, $15.87½@15.90; do seller October, $15.25@15.37½; do seller December, $13.50@13.55; seller January, $13.62½@13.75; lard, cash, or seller September, $7.85@7.90; summer do, 7¾c; seller November, 7¾c. Lard, seller December, 7¾@7¾c; do seller January, $7.85@7.90. Sweet Pickled hams quoted at 9½@11¼c. Dry salted meats steady at 7¾@8c for shoulders; 9¢@9¼c for short ribs; and 9½@9¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8¾@8¾c. English meats, 9¾@9½c for short ribs; 9¾@9¾c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ½c below these prices. Short ribs, seller December, at 6¾@7c, boxed; do short clear, 7@7¾c. Bacon is quoted at 9c for shoulders; 10½c for clear ribs; 11¾c for short clear, and 13¾@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7¾@7½c; grease quotable at 4¾@5¼c. Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork at $16.12½; 500 brls at $16.06¼; 1,000 brls do seller the month at $15.90; 1,500 brls do at $15.87½; 1,000 brls do seller December at $13.50; 100 brls old pork at $15.00; 500 tcs lard seller January at 7¾c.

Flour was in limited demand, and the market was quiet at nominally unchanged prices. Shippers were doing very little indeed, while the local inquiry was exceedingly meagre. Sales were reported of 75 brls white winter extras (Wis.) at $7.25; 200 brls do on private terms; 500 brls spring extras (Menominee Patent) at $7.50; 75 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $5.12½; 600 brls do on private terms; 50 brls superfine at $4.50; 100 brls do at $3.50; 40 brls sour at $3.50; 100 brls rye at $4.25. Total, 2,040 brls. Also 50 tons bran at $12.50 on track; 20 tons, delivered from country mill, at $11.50; 50 tons do at $11.25. The following was the range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 7.00@ 9.00
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.50
Low to medium	5.00@ 5.50
Minnesotas (patent)	6.00@12.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	5.00@ 6.00
Spring superfines	3.00@ 5.00
Bran	12.50

Wheat was active but weak, and 2@3c per bu lower, though shippers took hold liberally, freight room for about 400,000 bu being engaged. Large receipts at this point (878 cars for Wednesday's market) and an easier feeling at the East caused the speculative elements to offer property freely for future delivery, while the number of receivers who had wheat to sell far out-numbered the shippers who wanted to buy, hence the latter dictated prices. The result was a very weak market, while the option seller September was worth as much money as property for immediate delivery, whereas the latter for some days past has commanded a marked premium. European advices continue to quote a cargo of No. 2 spring off coast very firm, which is simply a repetition of each day's dispatches for some weeks past, leaving the inference that there is a scarcity across the water. Freights at this point, both by the rail and water routes, keep up, and for the time being tend to diminish through shipments to the Continent.—a feature of our wheat trade that vessel-owners should foster instead of retard. A cargo of No. 1 was taken on Canadian account, but the bulk of the No. 2 goes to New York. Opening sales of No. 2 were at $1.14, advanced to $1.15, declined to $1.13¾, and closed firmer at $1.13⅝@1.13¾. October was less active, opening at $1.12¾, advancing to $1.13⅝, declined to $1.12, and closed at $1.12½@1.12⅝. Seller the year was dull at $1.10¾@1.11¼, closing at $1.10⅝@1.11. Cash No. 2 opened at $1.15½@1.15⅝, declined to $1.13¾, and closed firm at $1.13⅝@1.14. No. 1 was active at $1.19; No. 3 at $1.08¾@1.09¾, and rejected at $1.05. Winter wheat was inactive and nominal; the fact is, there is no stock here to work with. Cash sales were reported of 26,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.19; 400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.15⅝; 50,400 bu do at $1.15¼; 4,800 bu do at $1.15½; 26,200 bu do at $1.15; 4,000 bu do at $1.14¾; 41,400 bu do at $1.14½; 19,000 bu do at $1.14¼; 36,000 bu do at $1.14; 1,800 bu do at $1.13¾; 9,800 bu do at $1.13½; 18,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09¾; 27,600 bu do at $1.09¼; 11,000 bu do at $1.09; 3,000 bu do at $1.09¾; 4,400 bu do at $1.08¾; 400 bu do at $1.08¾; 2,400 bu rejected at $1.08¾; 5,600 bu do at $1.03; 400 bu winter wheat, by sample, at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.33 delivered. Total, 358,200 bu.

Corn was dull and ⅝c lower, in sympathy with an easier feeling at some other points, and in consequence of continued accumulation here. The weather being also finer, which fact dispelled all fears of frost for the present. The shippers were not operating to any considerable extent, as the market was against them, and this produced an extra heaviness in cash corn, while options were weak on the general issue. Our stock in store is now nearly 5,000,000 bu, with large receipts coming in, and wheat crowding out the shipment of corn, and keeping up the freight rates to a point so high that shippers cannot operate. With such a weight on the market all considerations of short crop are lost sight of in the cares of the present. Most reports from the country concur in the statement that the crop of merchantable corn this year will fall far short of the average, and many are holding back their old corn in expectation of a rise; but the amounts coming forward is still large enough to depress the market. Seller October opened this morning at 43¾c, declined slowly to 42¼c, and advanced to 43⅝c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 41⅝c, declined to 39½c, and closed firmer at 41¼c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2, and high mixed, generally commanded a premium of about ⅜c over regular, but closed at about the same price. Rejected was in fair demand, and only ¼c lower, closing at 38¾c. Canal corn was not wanted; and relatively very dull. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu high mixed at 41¾c; 8,000 bu do at 41¼c; 5,600 bu do at 41⅝c; 17,200 bu No. 2 at 41¼c; 16,000 bu do at 41⅜c; 52,400 bu do at 41¼c; 30,400 bu do at 41⅜c; 45,000 bu do at 41c; 5,000 bu do at 40¾c; 10,000 bu do, short receipts, at 40½c; 9,600 bu rejected at 39¾c; 15,000 bu do at 40¼c; 12,000 bu high mixed at 42½c; 12,000 bu No. 2 at 42¼c, free on board; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 40¾c afloat. Total, 236,800 bu.

Oats were rather less active and ¼@⅜c lower, in sympathy with wheat and corn, also in consequence of larger receipts, which neutralized the effect of greater firmness in New York. Seller the month opened at 28¾c, and closed firmer at 28¾c. Seller October opened at 29¼c, declined to 29¼c, and closed firmer at 29½c. There was a better inquiry for fresh receipts, and they commanded 28¾c at the close. Rejected was in good demand, closing firm at 26¾@27c. Cash sales were reported of 32,200 bu No. 2 at 28¾c; 24,200 bu do 28¾c; 20,800 bu do at 28¾c; 10,000 bu do at 28¾c; 2,400 bu No. 2 white at 30¼c; 8,600 bu rejected at 27c; 4,200 bu do at 26¾c; 1,800 bu do at 28¾c; 1,200 bu nearby white by sample at 30c free on cars; 600 bu do white at 29½c; 8,600 bu do at 29c on track. Total, 104,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and ½c lower, in sympathy with wheat and corn; and buyers held off for another reason—the orders for shipment were mostly filled before the recent advance in rail freights. Sales were limited to 4,400 bu No. 2 at 67c. Options were inactive; and nominal at 66¾@67c, seller the month, and 65¾@66¼c seller October.

Barley was in active demand, and advanced 6c on No. 2, and 4c per bu on No. 3, under rather light offerings, with a general feeling of confidence in the future, as the reports are generally favorable to a rule of high prices for barley. There was a good deal of talk about the inspection, and some operators charged that the Inspectors are now leaning as much to the lenient side as they leaned the other way a short time ago. Samples of 4 cars were exhibited which had been inspected as No. 2 into the City Elevator, and which were claimed to be in no case better than fair No. 3. The Committee on Appeals will probably be called on to decide these and other cases. No. 2 cash or seller the month opened with $1.30 bid and $1.21 asked, and advanced to $1.37, closing firm; seller October closing nominal at $1.27@1.28; and seller the year sold at $1.20. No. 3 closed firm at 95c in A. D. & Co.'s elevators, and at 94c elsewhere. Rejected was firm at 77c outside the Rock Island. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at $1.37; 2,000 bu do at $1.35; 1,200 bu do at $1.33; 1,600 bu do at $1.32; 2,400 bu do at $1.31; 1,200 bu do at $1.30; 1,200 bu do at 94c; 400 bu do at 93c; 400 bu do at 92c; 1,600 bu do at 90c; 1,200 bu rejected at 78c; 400 bu do at 77c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu by sample at $1.35; 800 bu do at $1.33; 2,000 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.23; 800 bu do at $1.15; 1,600 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.03; 1,200 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 97c; 400 bu do at 93c, on track; 400 bu by sample at $1.30; 1,600 bu do at $1.00; 800 bu do at 96c, delivered. Total, $6,760 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

SEPT. 9—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast very firm. Cargoes of wheat on passage firm. Californian wheat on passage, 44s; do, for shipment, 43s 6d. Floating cargoes of corn off coast quieter. Weather in England fair. Liverpool—Wheat in good demand. California, 12s 11d@13s 6d; spring, 11s 11d @12s 7d. Corn steady.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last (the Fulton Elevator not being included), and as corresponding dates:

	WHEAT. Sept. 6, 1873.	Aug. 30, 1873.	Sept. 7, 1872.
No. 1 red			350
No. 2 red	3,104	2,303	5,422
No. 3 winter	2,147	2,143	2,985
Rejected winter	1,551	962	
No grade winter		303	
No. 1 spring	48,880	53,066	56,048
No. 2 spring	312,784	273,929	370,326
No. 3 spring	149,478	162,190	105,340
No. 1 hard spring	13,463	9,339	14,475
No. 2 hard spring	137,125	123,331	5,048
Rejected spring	31,625	37,497	35,149
No grade spring	1,067	1,488	200
Total	1,313,397	1,362,197	618,022
	CORN.		
White	5,804	5,804	8,218
Yellow	17,140	14,610	10,408
No. 1	73,353	51,325	191,026
High mixed	901,008	686,531	
No. 2	3,326,690	2,397,779	3,961,415
Rejected	264,019	209,022	21,435
No grade	21,628	17,471	2,993
Total	4,499,387	3,382,541	4,190,795
	OATS.		
No. 1	926	2,900	8,434
No. 2 white	87,062	58,189	
No. 2	657,045	529,131	548,402
Rejected	99,574	98,737	290,858
No grade	2,988	3,058	1,992
Total	847,496	692,585	847,226
	RYE.		
No. 1	1,753	1,753	4,189
No. 2	120,011	98,897	29,401
Rejected	2,950	8,073	38,952
No grade	765	1,478	
Total	146,079	96,431	102,602
	BARLEY.		
No. 2	79,077	41,172	134,748
No. 3	96,869	47,911	94,333
Rejected	24,815	11,366	48,673
No grade			416
Total	201,361	100,449	278,096

Total of all kinds of grain 6,878,100 bu. This shows a decrease during the past week of 148,300 bu wheat, and an increase of 1,116,000 bu corn; 134,911 bu oats; 50,648 bu rye; 100,912 bu barley. Total increase, 1,944,591 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended Sept. 2, 1873, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	200		627,566	1,178,156	310,947
London	146		58,291	4,300	
Glasgow	50	14,900	152,743	282,000	158,764
Hull			22,000		
Bristol				10,000	
Bremen		110,000		110,000	76,667
Hamburg		35,000	65,000	175,000	
Antwerp		257,433			
Bristol	25		40,000	268,785	142,519
Marseilles		98,150			631,477
Genoa		197,400			473,819
Kingsburgh		15,784			
Copenhagen		97,948			
Cuba	1,815	851,000	120,656	15,122	25,016
B. N. A. Col	448		5,500		
B. Guiana	215	36,851	5,450	4,500	
B. Honduras	13	15,000	4,466	977	96,277
Brazil		13,126			
Peru		98,000			
Africa			4,870	100	
Total	3,785	2,180,191	1,271,072	3,750,080	1,881,900
Previous week	3,911	1,469,774	1,341,451	3,911,172	2,000,000
Week Aug. 19	1,976	1,405,774	1,341,451	3,911,172	2,000,000
Week Aug. 12	3,824	2,646,473	1,705,889	4,629,751	1,844,679
Year, 1872	12,252	5,883,437	1,705,889	4,629,751	1,844,679

And beef, 1,308 pkgs. Butter, 23,601 lbs. Stearine, 714,124 lbs. Grease, 1,000 lbs.

And from Nov. 1 to Aug. 26, inclusive, for three years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.
Pork, brls	150,987	137,169	139,985
Beef, brls, ices	57,537	85,490	120,099
Lard, lbs	185,578,768	147,940,521	77,300,909
Bacon, lbs	282,095,734	197,973,159	61,276,170
Butter, lbs	9,111,054	4,196,597	3,788,440
Cheese, lbs	71,477,008	54,336,914	58,833,855
Tallow, lbs	45,177,466	52,492,174	27,646,713

The foreign exports of the hog product from ports of New England and other unenumerated ports, Nov. 1, 1872, to Sept. 2, 1873, inclusive, as compared with the exports from all United States ports from Nov. 1, 1871, to Aug. 31, 1872:

From	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, hams, and shoulders, lbs.
New York	150,987	185,578,768	282,095,734
Boston	44,865	19,179,600	67,493,071
Portland	8,550	4,688,191	9,383,467
Philadelphia	9,164	3,168,385	4,140,168
Baltimore	13,327	10,416,896	9,630,978
New Orleans	1,125	2,670,910	3,600,000
Montreal	3,120	1,954,270	8,472,000
Total Nov. 1, 1872, to Sept. 2, 1873	229,908	193,841,819	397,492,518
Total all United States ports Nov. 1, 1871, to Aug. 31, 1872	224,972	174,313,423	242,580,170
Increase	4,054	19,528,397	155,362,348
Decrease			

The number of Hogs (as estimated by the Agricultural Department Report, now in press) on the 1st of January, 1873, in each of the States, and the average price of same and the estimated value thereof, respectively:

States.	Number.	Av. Price.	Value.
Maine	62,700	$9.90	$620,730
New Hampshire	4,300	11.75	50,500
Vermont	58,200	9.56	556,392
Massachusetts	80,500	13.47	1,084,335
Rhode Island	18,100	12.00	217,200
Connecticut	68,700	13.13	896,381
New York	671,700	8.31	5,581,827
New Jersey	164,700	9.25	1,523,475
Pennsylvania	1,088,900	8.12	8,841,868
Delaware	47,300	8.79	371,976
Maryland	264,200	8.20	1,664,460
Virginia	818,600	3.67	3,004,262
North Carolina	848,800	3.08	2,614,304
South Carolina	588,600	4.88	1,849,916
Georgia	1,559,400	3.00	4,678,200
Florida	181,600	2.70	490,320
Alabama	961,300	3.10	2,980,030
Mississippi	890,400	2.98	2,653,392
Louisiana	280,500	2.90	813,450
Texas	1,333,800	2.90	3,878,020
Arkansas	1,067,300	2.58	2,753,634
Tennessee	1,996,600	3.38	6,396,508
West Virginia	381,600	3.98	1,258,728
Kentucky	2,313,700	3.19	7,381,603
Ohio	2,217,000	4.37	10,131,690
Michigan	843,500	4.52	2,456,020
Indiana	2,713,900	3.80	9,797,179
Illinois	3,701,100	4.35	15,097,096
Wisconsin	588,400	4.37	2,074,728
Minnesota	309,600	5.03	1,054,288

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Bankers' Block, Monroe-st.:

CHOICE PROPERTY.

Prairie-av.—House and lot near Thirty-fourth-st.

Prairie-av.—House and lot near Forty-second-st.

Twenty-fifth-st.—House and lot near Prairie-av.

Thirty-sixth-st.—House and lot near Indiana-av.

Michigan-av.—House and lot near Thirty-fourth-st.

Michigan-av.—25 feet next Thirty-fourth-st. Also, 25 feet next Thirty-fourth-st.

Prairie-st.—25 or 50 feet next Thirty-fourth-st.

Prairie-st.—25 feet near Thirty-fourth-st.

Dearborn-st.—50 feet near Thirty-fourth-st.

Sherlief-av.—House and lot corner Thirty-seventh-st.

Whiting-st.—50 feet east and near Wolfe-st.

Hoxie-st.—House and lot corner Franklin-st.

Church-st.—25 feet near Centre-st.

Van Buren-st.—House and lot near Paulina-st.

Jackson-st.—House and lot near Jefferson-st.

Harrison-st.—25 feet, near Union Park.

Harrison-st.—25 feet west of and near Western-av.

Harrison-st.—25 or 50 feet near Lake-av.

Lake-st.—House and lot near Ann-st.

All other choice improved and unimproved property.

LOTS.

Queen Bay road—167x125 near Diversey-st.

NORWOOD PARK.

1.20 feet in 80-acre tract, high and dry.

OAKLEY.

40x120 feet corner Chestnut and Pine-sts.

HYDE PARK.

House and lot 5 blocks from depot.

House and lot on Forty-fifth-st., near Lawrence-av.

F. C. VIERLING.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT MICHIGAN-AV., 1 south of Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY WALLER, JR., 88 WASHington-st.:

10 acres, R. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ S. 8, T. 39 N., R. 13 E., Lyons Tp., a rare chance.

Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

Both pieces will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—10 DWELLings, one 2-story building for a hotel, a block of frame with store, boiler built, all of which I can now building. Also the very choicest lots in the village, right at the depot, in large pieces, or low figures, on long time. D. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—ON MONTHLY payments. What you pay for rent, in three or five years, will buy a first-class house with all modern improvements; large lots; 1 block from depot. We have but a few more to sell. Call on owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 223 and 224 State-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—THE BEST bargain ever offered to buy a splendid residence lot in Chicago, schools and society—$10 per foot and upwards.

Special bargain in 317 ft. directly opposite the station, $45—less than $700 per foot.

Ravenswood—Desirable house and 66 ft. of land—$6,300 a easy terms. ROBERT GRIER, 54 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK 12 TO 17 MILES FROM City limits, last school, nice; hotel, churches, steam planing mills, sawmills; residences, $1,000 to $5,000. We will sell you choice lots there from $125 to $300, size 30x165 to 50-foot alley, high and dry; terms easy; only $10 down and $5 per month. Call at 94 Lake-st., Room 3. Call early. Property shows free of charge. WILSON, PERRIGO & CO., Room 6, 100 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 30 OF THE CHOICEST lots in Northeastern Suburbs; will build on and 5 houses and cottages for monthly payments on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid yearly in advance. C. H. RED WING, 139 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—CHOICE HOUSE and large lot at a bargain. Also, save property. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PLEASANT FRAME house, 10 rooms, on Sixty-second-st.; easy terms. Lots on Sixty-second-st., Sixty-third-st., etc.; easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—TWO LOTS, 66x132, on Colfax-av., between Oakwood Cemetery and Englewood. Must be sold. J. H. KEELER, 145 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT, 200 South Jefferson-st., at a bargain for cash or on easy terms. Call on the owner, D. C. GRAEY, 94 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house located on Twenty-sixth-st., near Prairie-av., offered cheap and on easy payments. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, in modern style, with bath-room, etc., on Lake-av., offered at a bargain. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE WITH BARN ON Michigan-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.; has all the modern improvements; at a decided bargain. Enq. J. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BASEMENT COTTAGE NEAR the lakeshore on the South Side at a sacrifice. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20x80 FEET ON PARK-AV., BETWEEN Oakley-st. and Western-av., $66 per front foot. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

No.	Ave. Rms.	Price.
1	9	$3,250
1	8	3,500
1	8	3,600
1	8	3,600
1	8	3,600

SPORTING.

The Slosson-Bessunger Billiard Match of Last Evening.

An Easy Victory for Slosson, Who Wins in Fourteen Innings.

The Game of Cricket—The Turf —Base Ball.

BILLIARDS.

THE MATCH-GAME LAST EVENING.

George Slosson and John Bessunger, two local billiard experts, who occupy prominent positions among the leading players of the country, played their fourth public contest in the new Kingsbury Music Hall, last evening. The stake-money amounted to $500, and the number of points to 2,000. An audience of about 1,000 persons witnessed the game, and a more respectable or better-behaved assemblage never attended a similar entertainment in this city. There were a few ladies present, and the utmost deference was shown them by all the gentlemen, nothing being said that could offend them in the least. Except in the matter of applause, the spectators were remarkably silent, not a bet being offered nor a word uttered that could in any way annoy the players. Thanks to Mr. Michae Geary, the arrangements for the match were perfect in every respect. The lights were distributed so as to afford the players and the audience equal advantages, and the seating accommodations could not have given more satisfaction. The selection of a referee, which usually occupies a great deal of valuable time, occasioned no delay, Mr. T. Z. Cowles, of the *Western Sporting Gazette*, being entirely satisfactory to the contestants. Umpires were wisely dispensed with as useless incumbrances.

The game commenced promptly at 8 o'clock. The preliminary bank for the lead and choice of balls was won by Slosson, and he selected the white and took the first inning. The bank was such a close one that Mr. Cowles was called upon for a decision. This was the only time he was troubled during the game; consequently he acted with the utmost impartiality, and satisfied everybody. Slosson failed to count on his first shot, Bessunger followed with 20, and left all the balls close to the corner, and in a very favorable position for a good run. To show that it was taken advantage of it is only necessary to say that Slosson piled up 263 in a remarkably short space of time. The run brought out all his powers in position-playing and nursing, and was only another evidence of a fact generally understood before, that he is probably the most reliable of all the native American players. In his second inning Bessunger made 108 in fine style, and had the balls well together on the rail, when an unlucky kiss occurred and cheated him out of a count.

Slosson again took advantage of a very favorable leave, and knocked out the hundreds without mercy. It did not seem to trouble him in the least how far apart the balls might be, as he was playing with such confidence and in such good luck that a few shots sufficed to put them in a heap again. He was tired enough to desist when he had made 344. Bessunger missed a comparatively easy cushion, and Slosson imitated him as closely as possible. Then Bessunger made 51, and from that time forward ceased to cut any figure in the game. The wonderful nursing exhibited by his opponent completely unnerved him, and he continually missed the simplest shots with the greatest ease. As he made only a few single-figure runs after his fourth inning, it is unnecessary to say anything further about him, except that he left the ball the worst beaten-man that ever handled a cue professionally.

Bessunger's weakness increased his opponent's confidence and daring, and heavy runs followed each other on his string every time he had an inning. His playing reminded one strongly of the days to be lamented. McDevitt used to nurse whenever it became absolutely necessary, only the famous push shot has to be forgotten. After his miss in the fourth inning Slosson made 78, and followed it up with the enormous run of 334. In the tenth he increased his score with 162, in the thirteenth with 165, and in the succeeding inning with 93, which latter run placed him at 2,301 to Bessunger's 816. Double-figure runs were made in every intervening inning but one, the whole forming a score that is without a parallel in American billiards. It is as follows:

THE SCORE.

SLOSSON.			BESSUNGER.		
Inning.	*Count.*	*Total.*	*Inning.*	*Count.*	*Total.*
1	0	0	1	30	30
2	263	263	2	108	138
3	344	607	3	0	138
4	0	0	4	51	189
5	78	685	5	0	189
6	834	1,519	6	0	189
7	48	1,567	7	0	189
8	45	1,612	8	3	192
9	6	1,618	9	0	192
10	162	1,680	10	9	201
11	40	1,720	11	3	204
12	28	1,748	12	9	213
13	165	1,908	13	3	216
14	93	2,001			

Averages—Slosson, 143 8-14; Bessunger, 16 8-13.

Slosson's playing last evening was above criticism, and, being a constant display of nursing, it cannot well be described. His round-the-table shots were plain and accurate, and every one of his *masse* was perfect. It is a pity that a player of his ability should confine himself to the four-ball game on 6x10 carom table, and it is more than probable, poor that he has badly whipped his old antagonist, that he will pay more attention to three-ball billiards. A game of that character is already spoken of between him and Bessunger, to be played in thirty days, but it has not yet been arranged.

BILLIARD OPENING.

The billiard room No. 85 South Halsted street will be opened this evening. Messrs. Rhines, Vermeulen, Fitch, and other prominent players will be present and appear in exhibition games. Mr. F. H. Upham is the proprietor of the new hall.

THE TURF.

RACING AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Doncaster September meeting commenced to-day. The Champagne stages, 50 sovereigns, each half forfeit, for 2-years olds, *Owner* of second horse to save his stake, was won by Keswick's b. c. Napoleon. Third, Le Fevre's b. c. Feu d'Amour second, and Lord Allesbury's ch. Adventurer third. Twelve ran.

The great Yorkshire handicap, 25 sovereigns each, 12 forfeit, 200 horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of stakes, and third to save his stake, was won by Lord Lonsdale br. c. Pirate; McMerry's ch. c. Freeman second, and Mestizo third. Twelve started. The betting at the close was seven to two against Pirate, twelve to one against Freeman, and twelve to one against Mestizo.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 9.—The races of the Kentucky Association to-day attracted a large attendance. The weather was fine and the track in good condition. The first race was well contested, with broken heats. The third heat was especially close, the contesting horses running side by side until half-way down the home-stretch, when Dusty gradually gained on his competitors, passing the string a length ahead.

The result of the first race: Mile heats, for all ages, for a purse of $250. Webster's Dusty, 3 years old, by Asteroid.....2 1 1
Robinson's Florinna, 4 years old, by Lexington.1 2 2
Raynold's Elsie, 4 years old, by Bonnie Scotland.3 dis.
Beard's Lafallible, 3 years old by Lightning.....dis.

Time—1:46¾; 1:46¾; 1:46¾.

Second race: Colt stakes for two-year-olds, $80 each, with people's purse of $250 added; three-quarter of a mile dash. Five started, Robinson's Astral winning easily by a length.

SUMMARY.

Robinson's Astral, by Asteroid.....1
Wall's Judge Price, by Lightning.....2

The others were not placed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The fall meeting of the Prospect Park Racing Association commenced to-day. The weather was fine, and the track in excellent condition.

The first race, a dash of a mile, all ages, was won by Warlike; Gerald, second; Lizzie Lucas, third. Time, 1:46¾.

The second race, a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for maiden two-year old, was won by Vistgoth. Time, 1:19¾.

The third race, a dash of a mile-and-a-half, for three-year olds, was won by Maid of Orange; Galway, second; Cariboo, third. Time, 2:44¾.

The day's sport concluded with a hurdle race, two miles, eight hurdles. Won by Revenge; Village Blacksmith, second; Blind Tom, third. Time, 3:54.

CRICKET.

THE ST. LOUIS CLUB AT THE BASE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Eleven Cricketers from St. Louis commenced their match against an eleven of the St. George's Club about noon to-day. The St. Louis team went to wickets first, and after some very spirited batting, in which all scored but Sharpe and Spencer, the last wicket fell for a total of 78. The principal figures were: Black, 7; Dyer, run-out,—8; Lycett,—run out,—18; Temple, 9; Eisenbrey,—not out,—8.

The St. George's bowling was very good, but the batting was weak. They had scored 67 when the last wicket fell, of which Cashman scored 7, C. Smith, the professional, 11; Sutterthwaite, 9; Eyre, 6.

St. Louis sent Sharpe and Eisenbrey in for the second innings, and when time was called they had scored 20 for the loss of one wicket: Eisenbrey, 4; Sharpe,—not out,—10; Temple,—not out,—3. Most-ness, 0.

It is conceded by the St. George's, and all cricketers generally, that the St. Louis cricketers' play is good all round. The match will be continued on Wednesday.

AQUATIC.

DALE VS. HENRY.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—The 3-mile boat-race in the harbor, this morning, between Dale, of Brunswick, and Henry, of this city, was won by the latter. Time, 23:30½.

BASE BALL.

AT THE BASE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Base ball—Mutuals, 18; Boston, 5.

A Forger at Work.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 9.—A man calling himself C. H. Burdsy, and pretending to be a son of the senior member of the furniture-house of Burdsy & Kay, Grand Rapids, Mich., recently committed a forgery of $115 upon one of our banks, by stealing blanks out of the check-book of a furniture firm of this city. Other operations of the same rascal have recently come to light. He pretends to be traveling as the agent of the aforenamed furniture company. Inquiry of this Company brought a reply in the following words:

"He is an impostor and a scoundrel, who does not even know the name of our partners or the title of our firm. He has cheated bankers and others out of various sums, and we should be extremely glad to see him arrested by some of his victims. Mr. Berkey has no son and never had."

The same company has issued the following caution:

BURDSY & GAY FURNITURE CO.,
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 30.

"A person calling himself 'C. H. Burksy,' and claiming to be one of our agents, is now traveling through the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and elsewhere, and has succeeded in swindling furniture men and others by borrowing money and obtaining indorsements on drafts on us. He is about five feet eight inches in height, slim built, with rather light hair, light complexion, upper front teeth rather badly decayed. We do not know him."

RELIGIOUS.

Close of the Session of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod at East Saginaw, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 9.—The Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and adjoining States, closed its twenty-second annual meeting in this city to-day. Some forty-two ministers of the Lutheran denomination were present, representing Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, besides a large number of delegates. Aside from a discussion lasting through the entire meeting, on the question of predestination, nothing but routine business was transacted. The following officers were elected: President, the Rev. H. F. Belzer; Vice-President, the Rev. C. Crevelt; Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Bindle; Treasurer, the Rev. J. Grossle. In regard to the question of predestination, the consideration of which constituted the main business, the Synod resolved the following to be the doctrines held on this point as translated into English:

First—God foresaw the history of the world before her existence in her smallest details. He saw even the evil therein, and anything wished for, but as such which He according to His wisdom permitted—why we do not know.

Second—If God had left the fallen angels in their destruction, there would have been no wrong done to them, because their fall was not grounded in God, but in the misusage of the power which God had given them, especially in the power of free moral agency.

Third—If that fall had equally fallen, for the angels that fall had fallen lower than man. Men are, after the fall, still responsible creatures, which the fallen angels are not.

Fourth—Why men could not fall as low as the angels, and why God did not fall as low, is a mystery to us; but this we know, that God loved men in and after the fall; that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life, and that this is a comfort in our misery. It is grace and nothing but grace that men had not fallen so low, and had not become devils, for we have not deserved such love.

Fifth—God gave His only begotten Son as a Savior and Redeemer to all men, from sin, from death, and the power of the devil. This is the greatest comfort in the doctrine of Predestination.

Sixth—God knows those who have, through faith, life everlasting in Christ Jesus, and who remain in the same until their end, not from the time when they believe, but from the beginning of the world. They are members of the mysterious body of His Son, and on this account He separates them from those that never believed and those that fell from faith. This separation and selection the Scriptures call predestination—Rom. xi., 5. Those thus separated are called the elect of God—Rom. viii., 3.

At the conclusion of the discussion the body adjourned.

Close of the Annual Session of the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ypsilanti, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Sept. 9.—The annual session of the Detroit Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which convened in this city Sept. 3, closed to-day. Three hundred clergy and laymen were present. Bishop Wiley, of Boston, presided over the business meetings of the Conference, assisted by Dr. E. O. Haven, of New York, Bishop Ames, of Baltimore, Dr. Reed, of New York, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, Dr. C. C. McCabe, of Chicago, and the Rev. W. F. Warren, of Boston, were among the more prominent divines in attendance.

In addition to the customary routine of necessary business, two or three cases of church discipline were disposed of, one of which is worthy of notice. The Rev. J. Levington, of Brighton, Mich., seems to consider every Freemason his natural enemy, and so thoroughly has the idea imbued him, rendering him unfit for effective work, that a year ago he was placed on the supernumerary list. During this conference several charges and specifications for evil speaking were preferred against him, but being superannuated, he was beyond the jurisdiction of the Conference. A motion was then made to restore him to full Conference relation, which, after prolonged debate, was lost. Charges were also preferred against S. F. Warner, of Holly, for maladministration on Sunday. During this case, charges preferred upon nine candidates, and elders' orders upon ten, on which occasion an able address was delivered by Bishop Wiley.

The Rev. W. X. Ninde, formerly pastor of the Central Church at Detroit, has accepted a chair in the faculty of the Theological Institute at Evanston.

A JERSEY CITY HOMICIDE.

A Porter of a Pullman Car Arrested in Chicago on the Charge of Killing a Man With His Fist—The Authorities at Jersey City Throw Him Off His Guard.

On Monday afternoon a dispatch was received at Police Headquarters from the Coroner of Jersey City, N. J., requesting the police authorities of Chicago to arrest a negro, a porter on a Pullman sleeping-car, named Daniel Webster. It is fortunate, indeed, for those who are the people that bear that name, that the dispatch being signed by the Coroner was proof positive that Daniel Webster was thought to have taken a human life, and detective Tyrrell was detailed to arrest Webster. He accomplished this on Monday night, just as Webster left his car for the hotel. Yesterday a reporter of THE TRIBUNE interviewed Webster at the Central Police Station. The following was the substance of the conversation: Webster has a little saloon at No. 371 Third street, Jersey City. During his absence, his wife mixes the drinks. Last Thursday night, when it was almost 12 o'clock, two Irishmen entered this saloon and called for lager-beer. The liquid was set out to them in glasses not sufficiently large, so the quantity was increased. After drinking, the men refused to pay for the beer. Webster, who is a colored negro, A Caucasian citizen, desiring to assist the negro, took one of the men by the arm and led him almost to the front door. The other Irishman took off his coat, and, in the most disinterested manner, proceeded to lay the negro out on the floor. The latter, however, was muscular, and in less than two minutes had "bounced" the noisy sons of Erin out into the street. After a half-hour or so, the Irishmen returned, and broke open the doors of the saloon. Webster, in order that he might defend his place from demolition, remonstrated with the men, and finally shoved them both out on the sidewalk. One of them ran away, and the other staggered and fell near an ash barrel. Webster then locked the door and retired. About an hour afterward he went out, and, finding one of the men lying near the ash barrel and supposing him to be drunk, he had him arrested. Last Saturday morning, as he was about to start away to Chicago, he was accosted by a police officer, and requested to accompany him to the police station. The negro did so, and, upon relating his story, was told that he had resorted to a very sad punishment. He was also told that he might be needed again. He was arrested, as before stated, upon a dispatch from the Jersey City authorities. Since the dispatch is from the Coroner, it is probable that the man taken to the police station is dead. The negro arrested is a very quiet, passive, and inoffensive person, one who has been long esteemed by his employers. Detectives from Jersey City will take him home to-day.

SEWERAGE EXPENDITURES.

The annexed table of the amounts expended on the sewers in the different wards up to date, together with the balances of the unexpended appropriations, and the amount advanced by private parties, will be of general interest to the public. It will be seen that about three-fourths of the whole appropriation has been already expended, besides about $50,000 which will be refunded next year to the parties making the advance:

Ward.	*Amount expended.*	*Balance, payable.*	*Amount paid by private parties.*
3	$2,200	$9,800	$1,821
4	12,314	2,686	917
5	30,000	....	26,078
6	50,174	4,826	3,099
7	27,377	27,423	2,563
8	40,651	26,349	3,903
9	26,553	8,449	....
12	36,544	13,956	1,427
13	45,845	14,155	2,560
14	49,906	16,104	2,294
15	38,000	4,944	....
16	45,000	....	2,000
17	21,439	18,561	1,799
18	15,431	19,569	....
19	6,311	9,789	....
Total	$517,696	$192,205	$50,261

—Approximate.

Suit Against a Street Railway Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 9.—Mr. E. Curry, Sept., has brought suit against the Citizens' Street Railroad Company to recover damages to the amount of $21,000 for running over his little girl on the 26th of May last, and injuring her so severely as to necessitate the amputation of her leg.

J. J. Wills and other have commenced suit against the Grand Rapids & Indiana and Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Railroads and the Continental Implement Company for $40,000, the latter having, from a contract made in 1867 by plaintiffs for the construction of part of the C., R. & Ft. W. Railroad, obtained, one of the stockholders who suffered by the recent bond forgeries, this morning attached $2,360 which had been deposited by James W. Johnson, as trustee, in the name of his mother.

A second suit was made to-day to have Johnson and Yates, who were indicted for complicity in the recent bond forgeries, admitted to bail, and, in the course of the argument against the motion, the Assistant District Attorney said that it was decided not to proceed with these cases before the Magistrate. The ramifications of these forgeries are so extensive that it is expected they will appall the community.

The annual session of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, Board of Government was held to-day at Plympton Hall, the Rev. James McDevitt, President. Resolutions were passed recommending a new form of pledge; ordering the National Union badge to be 2 inches in length by 1 in width, and decreeing that the badge shall be a token of friendship wherever worn on this continent. Communications from clergymen in Ireland, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, with the societies there, were acted upon. A committee is to prepare a plan for the October General Convention. Emigrants are to be protected on landing. Dispatches were sent to Archbishop McHale, and Chancellor Preston, of New York, and to the Very Rev. Dean Byrne and Father Hennessey, of New Jersey. Encouraging messages were received in reply. Preliminaries were attended for a national convention of delegates, to meet in this city Oct. 2. Thomas B. McCormick, of Providence, was appointed National Treasurer, vice Noonan, resigned.

The Bayonne says relative to the misuse of money of the State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J.: The report now is that not only the entire surplus but the capital and even more is exhausted by loans made to the Carpet Company, and further that the securities on loans will not cover over one-half of the balance of money loaned by the officers in charge.

A Grand Jury was impanelled in the Brooklyn Court of Sessions this morning, when Judge Moore charged them upon their duties, especially as to the prevalence of crime, he said: We all know that recently defalcations have been charged against public officers in this city, and it appears to be conceded that the city Treasury has been robbed of a large amount of money by some persons. It is not for me to judge of the guilt or innocence of any person. It will be time enough for me to do it when they come before me for sentence. If they are found guilty, it appears to me that it is getting to be a regrade to public justice that a man who steals $50 is sent to State Prison, while those who steal $50,000 are allowed to go free. I hope the experiment will be tried that will not be ours. Whoever has been tampering with public funds, whatever officer has been guilty of misusing public money or embezzlement, ought to be punished. I recommend you to make a careful examination of cases that may be presented to you. It is a serious thing for a man to be charged with a crime, but where he has committed an offense like that I hope you will give consideration, personal or political, must deter you from doing your duty.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held to-night. Mayor Powell notified the Board of the resignation of City Treasurer Sprague, and nominated in his stead ex-Ald. Cunningham, which was unanimously confirmed. Comptroller Schroder sent in a communication in regard to the case of Ex-Deputy City Treasurer Rodman, and the result of the examination into the matter. The accountant, who has latter finished his investigation on the 23d of August, and reported $98,920.11 short in the city funds, and $69,000 of those of the Board of Education. It was discovered in the investigation that up to the 1st of January, 1872, a deficiency of $800,000 had existed. In conclusion he stated that Mr. Sprague had turned over all his property to the city to be sold. Resolutions were adopted approving of the appointment of additional clerical services in the examination of accounts in the offices of Collector of Taxes, Register, Water Register, and Treasurer, and directing the Corporation counsel to take action against John Patton, one of Sprague's sureties, to compel him to pay up.

WASHINGTON.

RE-APPRAISEMENT OF THE KAW INDIAN LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Secretary of the Interior has ordered a second commission to re-appraise the Kaw lands in Kansas, Judge Jones, of Ohio, Chairman.

APPOINTMENT.

John McKee has been appointed Postmaster at Hamilton, O.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The $15,500,000 awarded to this Government at Geneva, Switzerland, was to-day paid into the United States Treasury by Secretary Fish, in coin. The bond was skillfully printed with a pen, being a fac simile of a printed form. Upon being duly executed, was photographed, and then sent to Secretary Fish, who is in Europe at present, meridian. The certificate of deposit, retained by the Secretary of the Treasury, will be framed and preserved among the archives of the Government as a memorial of the amicable settlement of the difference between the two countries. Secretary Richardson invested the money in 5 per cent registered bonds, to await further action by Congress.

MISSOURI.

Hunting Up Murderers in Callaway County.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—John N. Bennett, the newly-appointed Sheriff of Callaway County, is busily engaged in hunting up the parties who were recently engaged in the lynching of the old man Kesaker and the murder of Sheriff Law and Mr. Dundom, in that county, against whom indictments have been found. Edward G. Wood has been arrested and lodged in jail at Fulton; but it is believed the ringleaders of the mob have fled. The whereabouts of some of them has been made known to the Sheriff, however, and he is out with a posse, searching for them. It appears that Bennett was only appointed Sheriff on Sept. 1, and that the warrants were not placed in his hands until the 3d, which had caused delays in making the arrests.

Obituary.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 9.—Flags on the steamers in port were at half-mast to-day in respect to the memory of Gen. Capt. John T. Shields, the veteran commander, who died at his residence in Pronounde street this morning of congestive chills. He was a native of Louisville and builder of the famous Confederate ram Arkansas, and several others.

TOLEDO, Sept. 9.—Capt. David Wilkinson, an old and well-known lake Captain, died at his residence at Perrysburgh, Ohio, yesterday, aged 73. He was on the lakes from 1816 till 1859; sailed the schooner Black Snake from Buffalo to the Rapids of the Maumee in 1817; was commander of the steamer Commodore Perry from 1835 till 1843, and of the Superior from that till his retirement in 1859.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9.—Dr. G. W. Bigham, Professor of Surgery in the Medical University of Louisville, and a prominent physician in this city, died on Monday night at Rock Castle Springs, Ky., after a lingering illness.

EVANSVILLE, Sept. 9.—Isaac Studer, aged 110 years and 1 month, died at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Michigan Constitutional Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 9.—The Constitutional Commission, having held no session since Friday, reassembled to-day. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Corporations to inquire into the expediency of reporting a section allowing foreign corporations to do business with this State under limitations prescribed by law, but in no case to have other or greater privileges than belong to like native corporations. Foreign corporations may be required to furnish ample security for such liabilities. A resolution was also adopted, ordering inquiry into the propriety of exempting from all county, township, and village offices, all persons unqualified as electors, and permitting women to be elected to such offices. Another resolution, prohibiting public officers from accepting railroad passes, was voted down. New articles were reported on counties, retaining but few changes, and not very important ones. The tax for building highways and bridges is placed at one and one-half mills per dollar of assessed valuation, instead of gross sum of $1,000.

The compensation of County Auditors and Supervisors to be fixed by law. The article on townships is the same as in the present Constitution.

FOREIGN.

Three Persons Killed and Twenty Injured on an English Railroad.

Mormon Immigrants Forbidden to Hold Public Worship in Paris.

GREAT BRITIAN.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—An accident occurred to-day to a passenger train on the Northwestern Railway near Guilford. Three persons were killed and twenty injured.

It is reported that the Queen will soon go to Homberg, the celebrated watering place near Frankfort.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A party of Mormon emigrants, who have just arrived here on their way to America, have been notified by the Prefect of Police that if they attempt to hold their religious exercises in public they will be expelled from the city.

SPAIN.

BARCELONA, Sept. 9.—The Republican garrison at Olot, Gerona, has been reinforced, and no apprehensions are now felt of the capture of the town by the Carlists.

A regiment of Governmenl troops, stationed at Berga, mutineered yesterday, and compelled its officers to leave the city.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—Twenty-seven general officers have thus far left the Government service because the military laws are not enforced. Gens. Gonzales, Ceballos, and Favis have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

NEW YORK.

A Wholesale Bank Defalcation—Plain Talk from a Brooklyn Judge to the Grand Jury—Report to the Brooklyn Council Concerning the Recent Frauds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Rev. Brother Jasper, of the Catholic order of Christian Brothers, arrived yesterday, accompanied by twenty-four young men belonging to that society, who have been educated to serve as teachers in the Roman Catholic parochial schools which are about to be established throughout the United States. Ten more young men of the same society are expected. Mr. Jasper has fifty, in all, on his list. Thirty-seven came to this country last year for this purpose.

While the Seventy-first Regiment was parading through Fourth street, in Williamsburg, this morning, a balcony crowded with spectators suddenly broke down, and all were precipitated to the sidewalk. One person was killed, and fifteen were more or less severely injured.

It is stated that a number of suits, inspired by Jay Gould, will soon be brought against the Erie Railroad Company and the Directors personally for alleged illegal acts done in connection with the recent declaration of dividends.

Clement Hoyt, one of the brokers who suffered by the recent bond forgeries, this morning attached $2,360 which had been deposited by James W. Johnson, as trustee, in the name of his mother.

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A special meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held to-night. Mayor Powell notified the Board of the resignation of City Treasurer Sprague, and nominated in his stead ex-Ald. Cunningham, which was unanimously confirmed. Comptroller Schroder sent in a communication in regard to the case of Ex-Deputy City Treasurer Rodman, and the result of the examination into the matter. The accountant, who has latter finished his investigation on the 23d of August, and reported $98,920.11 short in the city funds, and $69,000 of those of the Board of Education. It was discovered in the investigation that up to the 1st of January, 1872, a deficiency of $800,000 had existed. In conclusion he stated that Mr. Sprague had turned over all his property to the city to be sold. Resolutions were adopted approving of the appointment of additional clerical services in the examination of accounts in the offices of Collector of Taxes, Register, Water Register, and Treasurer, and directing the Corporation counsel to take action against John Patton, one of Sprague's sureties, to compel him to pay up.

WASHINGTON.

RE-APPRAISEMENT OF THE KAW INDIAN LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Secretary of the Interior has ordered a second commission to re-appraise the Kaw lands in Kansas, Judge Jones, of Ohio, Chairman.

APPOINTMENT.

John McKee has been appointed Postmaster at Hamilton, O.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The $15,500,000 awarded to this Government at Geneva, Switzerland, was to-day paid into the United States Treasury by Secretary Fish, in coin. The bond was skillfully printed with a pen, being a fac simile of a printed form. Upon being duly executed, was photographed, and then sent to Secretary Fish, who is in Europe at present, meridian. The certificate of deposit, retained by the Secretary of the Treasury, will be framed and preserved among the archives of the Government as a memorial of the amicable settlement of the difference between the two countries. Secretary Richardson invested the money in 5 per cent registered bonds, to await further action by Congress.

MISSOURI.

Hunting Up Murderers in Callaway County.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—John N. Bennett, the newly-appointed Sheriff of Callaway County, is busily engaged in hunting up the parties who were recently engaged in the lynching of the old man Kesaker and the murder of Sheriff Law and Mr. Dundom, in that county, against whom indictments have been found. Edward G. Wood has been arrested and lodged in jail at Fulton; but it is believed the ringleaders of the mob have fled. The whereabouts of some of them has been made known to the Sheriff, however, and he is out with a posse, searching for them. It appears that Bennett was only appointed Sheriff on Sept. 1, and that the warrants were not placed in his hands until the 3d, which had caused delays in making the arrests.

Obituary.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 9.—Flags on the steamers in port were at half-mast to-day in respect to the memory of Gen. Capt. John T. Shields, the veteran commander, who died at his residence in Pronounde street this morning of congestive chills. He was a native of Louisville and builder of the famous Confederate ram Arkansas, and several others.

TOLEDO, Sept. 9.—Capt. David Wilkinson, an old and well-known lake Captain, died at his residence at Perrysburgh, Ohio, yesterday, aged 73. He was on the lakes from 1816 till 1859; sailed the schooner Black Snake from Buffalo to the Rapids of the Maumee in 1817; was commander of the steamer Commodore Perry from 1835 till 1843, and of the Superior from that till his retirement in 1859.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9.—Dr. G. W. Bigham, Professor of Surgery in the Medical University of Louisville, and a prominent physician in this city, died on Monday night at Rock Castle Springs, Ky., after a lingering illness.

EVANSVILLE, Sept. 9.—Isaac Studer, aged 110 years and 1 month, died at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Michigan Constitutional Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 9.—The Constitutional Commission, having held no session since Friday, reassembled to-day. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Corporations to inquire into the expediency of reporting a section allowing foreign corporations to do business with this State under limitations prescribed by law, but in no case to have other or greater privileges than belong to like native corporations. Foreign corporations may be required to furnish ample security for such liabilities. A resolution was also adopted, ordering inquiry into the propriety of exempting from all county, township, and village offices, all persons unqualified as electors, and permitting women to be elected to such offices. Another resolution, prohibiting public officers from accepting railroad passes, was voted down. New articles were reported on counties, retaining but few changes, and not very important ones. The tax for building highways and bridges is placed at one and one-half mills per dollar of assessed valuation, instead of gross sum of $1,000.

The compensation of County Auditors and Supervisors to be fixed by law. The article on townships is the same as in the present Constitution.

FOREIGN.

Three Persons Killed and Twenty Injured on an English Railroad.

Mormon Immigrants Forbidden to Hold Public Worship in Paris.

GREAT BRITIAN.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—An accident occurred to-day to a passenger train on the Northwestern Railway near Guilford. Three persons were killed and twenty injured.

It is reported that the Queen will soon go to Homberg, the celebrated watering place near Frankfort.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A party of Mormon emigrants, who have just arrived here on their way to America, have been notified by the Prefect of Police that if they attempt to hold their religious exercises in public they will be expelled from the city.

SPAIN.

BARCELONA, Sept. 9.—The Republican garrison at Olot, Gerona, has been reinforced, and no apprehensions are now felt of the capture of the town by the Carlists.

A regiment of Governmenl troops, stationed at Berga, mutineered yesterday, and compelled its officers to leave the city.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—Twenty-seven general officers have thus far left the Government service because the military laws are not enforced. Gens. Gonzales, Ceballos, and Favis have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

NEW YORK.

A Wholesale Bank Defalcation—Plain Talk from a Brooklyn Judge to the Grand Jury—Report to the Brooklyn Council Concerning the Recent Frauds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Rev. Brother Jasper, of the Catholic order of Christian Brothers, arrived yesterday, accompanied by twenty-four young men belonging to that society, who have been educated to serve as teachers in the Roman Catholic parochial schools which are about to be established throughout the United States. Ten more young men of the same society are expected. Mr. Jasper has fifty, in all, on his list. Thirty-seven came to this country last year for this purpose.

While the Seventy-first Regiment was parading through Fourth street, in Williamsburg, this morning, a balcony crowded with spectators suddenly broke down, and all were precipitated to the sidewalk. One person was killed, and fifteen were more or less severely injured.

It is stated that a number of suits, inspired by Jay Gould, will soon be brought against the Erie Railroad Company and the Directors personally for alleged illegal acts done in connection with the recent declaration of dividends.

Clement Hoyt, one of the brokers who suffered by the recent bond forgeries, this morning attached $2,360 which had been deposited by James W. Johnson, as trustee, in the name of his mother.

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